The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4985. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Admiral Farragut and the Squadron in Danish Waters.

The Forged Notes Seized in Holland Said to be Confederate Bonds.

Arrest of a Fenian Leader in Ireland.

DENMARK.

Honors to Admiral Farragut and the United States Squadron.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Sept. 16.

Admiral FARRAGUT was entertained at a grand *fete*, given in his honor by the United States Minister, Mr. GEORGE H. YEAMAN. All the Americans in the city, visitors and residents, took part in the festivities. Several members of the Royal Government and many officers of the Danish Navy were present, and vied with their countrymen in doing honor to the distinguished guest. The entertainment concluded with a dinner, at which speeches were made by both Americans and Danes, heartily welcoming the Admiral, and toasts were drunk to his health and to the welfare of the United States.

HOLLAND.

Additional Seizure of Supposed Counterfeit United States Notes.

THE HAGUE, Monday, Sept. 16.

GARDENIER, who was arrested here for forgery, has been examined, and the intelligence elicited from him has led to the seizure of many more copies of counterfeit United States notes.

The Notes Seized Said to be Confederate Bonds.

THE HAGUE, Monday, Sept. 16.

The forged notes reported to have been seized to-day and yesterday proved to be Confederate bonds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrest of a Fenian Leader.

DUBLIN, Monday, Sept. 16.

JAMES BIRD, one of the Fenian leaders, who has been concealed in the island since the last outbreak, was traced to Hawth last week and his arrest was quietly effected there to-day by the Police.

Suspension of Payment by a Prominent Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 16—Evening.

JAMES HEWITT & Co., have suspended payment. The amount of their liabilities has not yet been ascertained. The firm was largely engaged in American trade.

SPAIN.

The United States Squadron in the Mediterranean.

CADIZ, Monday, Sept. 16.

The United States vessels belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, which have been lying in this harbor, sailed to-day for Greece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

Consols for money, 94 11-16. American securities opened at the following rates:

Erie Railway shares.....44¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....73½
Illinois Central Railway shares.....77¼
Atlantic and Great Western Bonds.....21¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 76¾.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16—2 P. M.

The market for American securities is generally quiet and steady. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, however, have advanced ¼ since the opening, and are now quoted at 22¼.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16—Evening.

Consols, closed 94 11-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds weaker at.....73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77½
Erie Railway Shares.....45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds.23

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 16—Evening.

United States Bonds closed 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady, with a prospective day's sale of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer, and Corn has materially advanced. The usual authorities quote as follows: Corn, 37s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 42s. 6d. for 504 lbs. American.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady at the following quotations: Pork, 70s. ℔ bbl. Beef, 150s. ℔ bbl. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American. Lard, 80s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is quiet, and articles are generally without quotable alteration. Resin, 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Medium. Petroleum, 2s. 6d. ℔ gallon for Standard White, and 10d. for Spirits. Clover Seed, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Ashes, 31s. ℔ cwt. for Pots. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for St. Petersburgh and American.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

Oils are quiet and steady at £40 ℔ ton for Whale, £115 for Sperm, and £39 for Linseed. Iron, 53s. for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for Shoding. Linseed, 68s. 6d. for Calcutta. Sugar steady at 34s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

The market for Petroleum is 52 francs for standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

Cotton—The market is firmer, with more doing, owing to an improved trade report. It is now thought the sales of to-day will reach fully 12,000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef has declined 2s. 6d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 147s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for both Prime Mess. Cheese firmer; prices have advanced to 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for middling American.

PRODUCE—Common Resin has advanced 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 8s. ℔ cwt.

Other articles are unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 16—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet but firm. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....9¼d.
Middling Orleans.....9¾d.

Sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 12s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White. Barley, 5s. 1d. Corn has advanced to 38s. per quarter. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese, 53s. 6d. Beef, 147s. 6d., and Pork, 70s. ℔ bbl. Lard, 80s. 9d. Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Resin.—Common Wilmington 8s.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. Spirits of Petroleum 10d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. Clovereed, 41s. Ashes, 31s.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16—Evening.

Sugar, 34s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron, 53s. ℔ ton, for Scotch Pigs. Linseed, 68s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Oil, £39. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 16—Evening.

The Petroleum market is buoyant, and prices are advancing. Standard White closed at 53 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. VON SANTEN, of the North German Lloyds, which left New-York on the 4th inst., arrived here at about 8 o'clock last evening, on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

The extra steamship *Tripoli*, Capt. MARTIN, of the Cunard line, from New-York Sept. 4, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Sept. 16—Noon.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. AIRD, from Quebec Sept. 4, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 5.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th of September, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days later than that received by the *Deutschland*.

The publication of the additional diplomatic correspondence on the "*Alabama* claims" between Mr. SEWARD and Lord STANLEY continued to occupy the attention of the English Press.

The British Government was actively engaged in chartering steamers for the Abyssinian expedition, and among those taken were three of the Inman and three of the National line of Liverpool and New-York vessels. Just prior to the sailing of the *City of London*, however, news was received, *via* Constantinople, that the captives had been set at liberty by the Emperor THEODORE, at the intercession of the American Bishop ISAAC. It was presumed that, should this prove true, the expedition would, of course, be countermanded. As matters stood, the steamers chartered in Liverpool were under orders to be ready to sail on the 10th of September.

On the evening of the 3d of September a very large meeting of the working classes was held, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, in behalf of Parliamentary Reform. A letter was read from JOHN STUART MILL, and listened to with great attention.

The Committee of the Reform *fete* and banquet, to come off at the Crystal Palace on the 30th September, had received authority from a number of members of Parliament and others authorizing them to place their names on the Honorary Committee. Mr. BRIGHT will be present. Earl RUSSELL, in a letter to the Committee, declines the invitation. He will be in Ireland, and is too uncertain of what may be the effect of Lord DERBY's leap in the dark to be a fit and enthusiastic guest at the celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867. Mr. GLADSTONE's letter to the Committee says the celebration is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "a paragraph has appeared in several weekly journals, to the effect that Mr. DICKENS is in so bad a state of health that he has been ordered entirely from literary labors; and that his contemplated visit to America is to be undertaken principally with the view of restoring his health." "The industrious paragraph monger," continues the *Gazette*, "has evolved his inner consciousness, the sole ground for the rumor being that Mr. DICKENS has been suffering from an inflamed foot, to complete the cure of which Sir HENRY THOMPSON insisted on his giving up all exercise for a week. The inflammation has now subsided, and Mr. DICKENS is in perfect health."

M. VERMOREL, editor of the Paris *Courrier Francais*, appeared before a magistrate on the 2d inst., charged with having excited his readers to hatred and contempt for the French Government. The article complained of was entitled "The Black Spots."

M. CHARLES BAUDELAIRE, a well-known French writer and poet, and the translator of POE's works, died in Paris, Sept. 1.

The interview at Salzburg between the two Emperors continued to be the leading theme of the Continental journalists. It was thought by some that Count BISMARCK would shortly do something to force the Emperors of France and Austria to show their hands, or to let it be known that they have no cards to play. The relations of Prussia and Italy, which were supposed a short time since to be of a very delicate character, are said to have assumed a new aspect. Count BISMARCK is represented to have offered large advances of money to the Italian Government, and promised to assist the latter if it should think fit to make a *casus belli* of the position taken by France in Rome.

The Vienna *Debatte* of Sept. 3 states that a dispatch has been addressed by Count BISMARCK to Herr VON HEIDEBRANDT, the Prussian Envoy at Copenhagen, accepting the Danish proposal to commence direct and confidential negotiations on the North Schleswig question. It is stated that, besides a circular from M. DE MOUSTIER on the subject of the Imperial meeting at Salzburg, France and Austria have both addressed special notes to Berlin, with the object of reassuring the Prussian Government respecting their policy.

The telegrams from Spain relative to the insurrection are as contradictory and as unsatisfacory as ever. The generality of dispatches, however, indicate that the insurrection is well nigh terminated.

The *Patrie* of Sept. 3 formally denies a rumor current in Paris that the Spanish Government had sent a dispatch to Paris complaining of the course pursued in connection with the recent rising by the French authorities on the Spanish frontier.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The British Press on the Policy of the United States.

From the London Times, Sept. 4.

The correspondence upon the Alabama claims renders it evident that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are not approaching the question in the same spirit. It reveals on the part of this country an intention of dealing with the dispute in good faith; but it also discloses an unwillingness on the part of the Administration at Washington to forego, by amicable settlement, a popular ground of complaint against England. It is impossible to be blind to the fact that the Alabama claims, and the dispatches which any astute man may base upon them, are capable of being used to temporary advantage in local political contests. Without this explanation the correspondence itself is a paradox. When the present Ministry came into office, Mr. SEWARD lost no time in renewing the demands he had addressed to Lord RUSSELL. He seems to have been unprepared for the cordiality with which the English Cabinet agreed to refer to arbitration the whole of the claims arising out of the late war. He then introduced an additional question, which a man of so much shrewdness as the American Foreign Secretary must have known could never be made the subject of arbitration; and Lord STANLEY, seeing that time was being wasted, withdrew from the controversy. To Mr. SEWARD it was probably a relief to have a new Foreign Secretary to wrestle with. He delights in going over the whole history of the *Alabama* claims from beginning to end, and dwells with manifest pleasure on all the points which a practised ingenuity enables him to urge to the disadvantage of England. The conduct of Great Britain, down to the smallest detail is made to appear in the worst light. This is only what might be expected, but, unfortunately, it decides nothing. Nor has the endless historical abstract, which is a diversion to the American Foreign Secretary, always the merit of accuracy to recommend it. To members of the Senate or a club legislating and fitted out in the ports of Great Britain, Mr. SEWARD can easily be proved to be wrong, and there are other particulars in which he has suffered himself to be misled. But it is useless to follow Mr. SEWARD's steps in order to correct his errors, and so Lord STANLEY seems to have felt. The whole series of questions arising out of these claims is therefore left by the present correspondence precisely where it was when Lord RUSSELL had to deal with it.

Yet, if nothing has been set at rest, we cannot doubt that the way has been prepared for an ultimate decision by the fair and straightforward course taken by the present Cabinet. There must come a day when Mr. SEWARD will himself be tired of protracting a discussion which most of his countrymen desire to see assume a practical shape. When that time arrives the American people will remember that the English Government is ready to refer all the claims against this country to an arbitrator, provided, as Lord STANLEY intimates, a fitting one can be found. Herein there lies a great difficulty, and Mr. SEWARD seems to be aware of it, for he asserts that it would be easier for Great Britain to pay the amount claimed than to discover a suitable umpire. We need not consider the source of embarrassment until the preliminary question as to the subject matter of arbitration is resolved. The truth seems to be that Mr. SEWARD does not like to place all his dependence upon the claims for burnt vessels, since he must be well aware that the amount is counterbalanced by the claims of English subjects for property destroyed by Federal vessels and troops. If each nation were to pay all claims of this kind against it, there would be found a very small balance on either side at the close of the negotiation, and it would not be a dazzling stroke of diplomacy to appoint a court of arbitration which must end in deciding that what one nation has to pay it is entitled to receive back again. Mr. SEWARD has, therefore, with some dexterity, interpolated into an unpromising dispute a demand which it was out of the power of the other side to allow. This opened up the ground for dispatches of greater length—possibly of more asperity—than any we have yet seen, and a certain section of the American people might have looked on at a periodical baiting of England with modified satisfaction. But Lord STANLEY was determined to treat these long-pending claims as an affair of business, and he declined to furnish a circle of politicians in America with capital available for use when domestic subjects fail them.

More than two years ago we insisted that it was the duty of the English Government to endeavor to remove the source of contention between the two countries, and we pointed out that the accession of Ministers who had nothing to do with the direction of English politics during the civil war might be made the occasion for such an attempt. It has failed, but we cannot regret that it was made. That portion of the people in the United States which is disposed to do justice to the intentions of foreign Powers knows that the inflexible attitude attributed to a former Ministry is no longer the policy of Great Britain, and that we are fully prepared to refer all claims preferred by the citizens of the two countries to arbitration by any method which may be agreed on. It was represented a short time ago in America that we were willing to refer the *Alabama* claims only, to the exclusion of those created by other vessels; but Lord STANLEY's dispatch of May 24 will finally correct that impression. The Government is ready to refer all claims originated by the Confederate cruisers to one tribunal. Lord STANLEY suggests a mixed commission—an idea for which, as it has been stated, Mr. SEWARD himself deserves the credit. But Mr. SEWARD now rejects it, though only, we hope, for a time. When the main object of both Governments is to save impartial justice done, an agreement cannot be very long delayed. At present Mr. SEWARD resembles a lawyer who desires to prolong litigation rather than obtain judgment. We are convinced, however, that he will eventually feel it his duty as a statesman to dispose of this fruitful source of discord in his own time rather than bequeath it to a successor. His public life fully proves that his opinions undergo no change as years pass by. The calmness with which, in his recent dispatches, he characterizes the war as a "local disturbance" is at least consistent with his memorable prediction that all would be over in ninety days. In 1861 the Foreign Secretary made light of what the Federal Supreme Court called "the greatest of civil wars," and it is only natural that he should describe it by a trifling epithet in 1867. In like manner, since he once believed it the best course to refer the Confederate privateer claims to arbitration, he doubtless holds that opinion still, and will assist in putting it into effect before the Foreign Department passes out of his hands. It is not in the interests of any of the parties concerned to let these vexatious claims remain forever a mere means of provoking national differences, and there is apparently no fairer method of bringing them to a conclusion than that formerly approved by Mr. SEWARD and now recommended by Lord STANLEY.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 4.

The matters in dispute appear formidable at a first glance, and undoubtedly they are of considerable gravity. But we have become accustomed to them, and there must be a way of settling them. Mr. SEWARD has introduced a new element into the controversy by arraigning the policy of the Queen's proclamation as an act for which redress is due. We all knew beforehand, however, that the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents before they had an armed ship on the seas, was regarded in America as an international wrong. But although Mr. SEWARD, as the organ of a popular government, has given this feeling a place in a diplomatic paper, he cannot seriously think of establishing according to international law any offence against this country in respect of the Queen's proclamation, and it may reasonably be expected that as the negotiations assume a practical character he will be content with having satisfied the public sentiment of his country by the vigor of his protest. The specific claims for damages, as set forth in the summary which occupies eight columns of our paper this morning are very impressive by their numbers and the magnitude of their total. But this magnitude is rather apparent than real. Mr. SEWARD does not present them as demands on the validity of which he is prepared to insist. They are claims which have been filed in his department by citizens of the United States. Many of them would disappear at once upon a business-like investigation. According to the best calculations that reach this country from Boston and New-York, a million and a quarter sterling would liquidate all the substantial claims of American citizens upon this country in respect of losses for which we could be made liable under any circumstances. But even this sum would not have to be paid in its entirety, inasmuch as British citizens have large claims upon the Government of the United States. Another difficulty has been found in the introduction of the question of boundary in Mr. SEWARD's dispatches; and it has been hinted that the American Secretary of State must contemplate nothing less than the transfer of British Columbia as a satisfaction for the wrongs sustained by his country at the hands of Great Britain. It is, of course, impossible to foresee what Mr. SEWARD may ask at some future day, and some of the American newspapers have held language which favors the suspicion we have mentioned. What, however, has most impressed the British public in Mr. SEWARD's dispatch is the apparent gratuitousness of this mention of questions of a territorial character. The boundary dispute now agitated between the two countries: why then raise so unpleasant a subject? This reflection, however, is not just. It is not surprising that amidst the events of the last six years many things which once seemed important have been forgotten, and among them is a boundary question which made very much noise in its day, and was the subject of negotiation when the war broke out and threw it into insignificance. Many of our readers must remember the controversy about the right to the little Island of San Juan, lying between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory, Gen. HARNEY's attempt to settle the question by a military occupation, and Gen. SCOTT's journey to the Pacific Coast to compose the differences. The question concerned the interpretation of the Oregon Treaty, by which it was stipulated that the Strait of San Juan de Fuca should form the boundary between the two countries. The British Government maintained that the line must be carried east, the American Government that it must be carried west, of the island. This is the only boundary question actually pending between the two Governments, and it is not one to hinder the restoration of a perfect understanding between them.

From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 4.

The practical result of the correspondence between the Foreign Ministers of England and the United States upon the subject of the *Alabama* claims is, that the settlement by arbitration originally suggested and pressed upon our Government by Mr. SEWARD, is hindered, and perhaps rendered impossible by the introduction of a new condition which England cannot possibly accept. It must be clearly understood that the offensive proposal to include in the matters for arbitration the right of this country to recognize the Southern Confederation as a belligerent Power is an entirely fresh stipulation. It has no direct or essential connection with the *Alabama* claims, and could only complicate the discussion of the question out of which they arise. It is fair to presume that Mr. SEWARD has but recently arrived at this conclusion. He has complained of this act of the British Government freely enough, but he has never, until within the present year, even suggested that it constituted a point of difference which could properly be associated with the *Alabama* claims for the adjudication of an arbitrator. Arbitration is not possible upon such a point as that newly started by Mr. SEWARD. It is quite within the province of his Government to assume that our recognition was "unnecessary and premature," and that it was "an injurious proceeding for which Great Britain would immediately come under a full responsibility to justify it, or to render redress or indemnity." This is either a serious menace or mere idle vaporing, but in any case the country will uphold the Government in the attitude it has assumed upon this point. England is answerable to America if the statesman of the latter country choose to make her so; but in the meantime she will not brook the interference of an outsider in the quarrel which those who are unfamiliar with the temper of Washington diplomacy would imagine that Mr. SEWARD seriously desires to force upon her. . . . As Lord RUSSELL pointed out, the Government had but two courses open to them—namely, either that of acknowledging the blockade and proclaiming our neutrality, or that of refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and insisting upon the right of English subjects to trade with the ports of the South, where the Government of the United States could exercise no local control at the time. All candid judges will admit with Lord STANLEY that of these two alternatives the course pursued by the Government "was at once the most just and the most friendly toward the United States." It is rather hard, no doubt, that our motives should be so unfairly appreciated, and the effects of our action so maliciously distorted; but it is ten times worse that our policy in the matter should be imported into a question like that of the *Alabama* claims, with the view of swelling the damages. However, Mr SEWARD is now possessed of the unalterable determination of the British Cabinet, and if his Government is sincerely desirous of seeing the question amicably settled, his first step must be to recede from the position he has so unexpectedly and so unwisely taken up.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Sept. 3.

At the present moment the attitude of the two Governments affords no prospect of an understanding. Mr. SEWARD insists with unabated rigor that if there is to be arbitration, the "whole controversy, just as it is found in the correspondence between the two Governments"—that is to say, including the question of our policy of recognizing the Confederates as belligerents—should be referred. On the other hand, Lord STANLEY declares arbitration as to the recognition of the South to be quite impossible, but offers to go to arbitration on the question "whether in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen the course pursued by the British Government and by those who acted under its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens." He further proposes that if the decision of the arbitration should prove unfavorable to the British view, then the claims of the citizens of the United States should be referred to a Mixed Commission. This proposal was on the 2d of May declined by the United States Government, in a dispatch communicated by Mr. ADAMS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Additional British Comments Upon His Policy.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 3.

Mr. JOHNSON is determined to show that he has still a policy. After suspending Mr. STANTON from the Secretaryship of War, he has removed Gen. SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth Military District and Gen. SICKLES from his command in the Carolinas, and is contemplating the removal of Gens. HOWARD and POPE. In the case of each of these officers, hostility to the President's policy, and possibly a little want of respect for his person, combined with the zeal, ability and success with which the policy of Congress has been carried out in their districts, have roused Mr. JOHNSON to a sudden exhibition of energy and obstinacy. But when the energy has been exhibited and the earnest entreaties of his best friends have been neglected, and a new storm of unpopularity has been raised, *what has Mr. Johnson done either for his policy or for the South?* Gen. GRANT succeeds Mr. STANTON, being in fact Mr. STANTON's *locum tenens* until Congress restores him to his place. Gen. CANBY succeeds Gen. SICKLES, to carry out the same policy under Gen. GRANT's direction. Gen. THOMAS is sent to succeed Gen. SHERIDAN, with the special instructions "to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command, unless authorized by the General of the army to alter, annual or modify them." The truth is that *Congress has taken from the President all power to offer any effectual obstruction to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts.* He may cashier the men, but he must carry out the measure. He may change the agents who have shown themselves too much in sympathy with Congress, but he must keep the policy. *He may "meddle and muddle," but the work must be done.* In vain to be forgetful of Mr. JOHNSON's past conduct did we look for *any reason in statesmanship or policy for these removals.* Every conceivable political reason is against them. They *can do nothing to help the South*, and are certain to do much to exasperate the North. But there are certain personal reasons of a kind which have often weighed with Mr. JOHNSON, and it is probable that they are the reasons which have outweighed the interests of the country and the advice of his best friends. Gen. SHERIDAN's removal is probably in all respects Mr. JOHNSON's personal act. His administration in Louisiana has been marked *by so much vigor and directness*, and his personal bearing has had in it so much of the soldier's bluntness, that he has on several occasions come into something very nearly approaching a personal collision with the President. He therefore falls a *sacrifice to personal dislike and pique.* The other removals have been made with a more direct reference to the public. They are the result of a sudden outbreak of independence in a weak and willful nature. They do not indicate a settled determination to enter on a new conflict with Congress; they merely show the petulance of a nature which cannot brook defeat, and which makes this sudden exhibition of energy to convince itself that it is not beaten. Mr. JOHNSON has had some severe humiliations to undergo, and this is how he consoles himself for them. His power over the reconstruction of the South has been diminished to the smallest amount compatible with the constitutional position of the President, but what remains he will use. The civil functionaries, and even the Cabinet Ministers, have been placed beyond actual removal by him. His power over them has been limited to a temporary suspension, and Mr. STANTON has been suspended in consequence. The House of Representatives would have taken from him all power over the district commanders, but the Senate refused to concur in the proposal, so that the power remained in Mr. JOHNSON's hands, and he has indulged in the luxury of its exercise. Gen. GRANT is said to have protested against the removal of SHERIDAN, and only after some hesitation to have consented to it. He probably found that Mr. JOHNSON was in his mood of impracticable obstinacy; that nothing could prevent the removal of SHERIDAN, and that it was better to consent to it, and while consenting, to neutralize its effect. The instructions to Gen. THOMAS are evidently intended to have this result. They simply tell him to carry out SHERIDAN's policy, and they will find him by no means reluctant or unwilling to do so. Mr. JOHNSON has taken nothing by his movement. He has given one more chance to his enemies, one more blow and discouragement to his friends, and has not effected anything against the policy of Congress or in favor of his own.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Some Account of Its Origin, Progress and Failure.

Paris (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Spanish insurrection being now at an end, I will give you such particulars as have reached me concerning its origin, progress and failure, premising that they are from the most authentic sources. PRIM was, as from the first supposed—although his non-appearance on the scene caused doubts to arise—the leading spirit in the movement. He had the assurance that the garrison of a certain town, of which it is unnecessary to give the name, was prepared to rise at his signal. The 15th of August was the day fixed, and simultaneously with the military, a civilian insurrection was to break out throughout the eastern provinces of Spain. Persons who were on the spot suggested that it would be well to let the troops declare themselves before the civilians should incur the pains and penalties of a revolt which, if not shared in by some part of the army and strengthened by the possession of a fortified town, could hardly be expected to succeed. PRIM, however, seems to have been very confident that the word pledged to him would be redeemed, and desired that the outbreak should be general upon one given day. Accordingly, on the 15th, as you know, the insurrection broke out, but the garrison (not a very small one) which was to have lifted the banner of liberty, did not stir. This defection was a death-blow to a plan which otherwise had been well organized and was almost sure to succeed. From the first you were told that without a military element the attempt must ultimately be crushed. And so it has proved. With a body of troops, such as that whose aid was promised, to serve as a nucleus and rallying point, other garrisons, other corps, would soon have joined the insurgents, the Government at Madrid would have become demoralized, Madrid itself would probably have thrown up barricades as in 1854, and the Queen would have fled from her capital. As it was, the insurrection held out for a while in the hope of some favorable turn of the cards, and did what it could with scanty arms and few leaders. In numbers it was by no means contemptible. In Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and on the borders of Murcia and Castille, 12,000 men were on foot, including a few hundreds of the *carabineers* or Custom-house Guards, a regularly trained military corps. Besides these latter there were a certain number of the insurgents who were well armed, (there had been some small depots of arms upon the frontier,) but the majority had only fowling-pieces and knives. In the Province of Tarragona, where the insurgents were strongest (not less than 6,000 men,) many persons of property and position, including Mayors of towns and other functionaries, were to be found among them. After holding out for a certain time, and finding that there was a want of direction, and that the military cooperation promised to them had broken down, these people, many of whom had considerable stakes in the country, families dependent on them, and property to be confiscated, have accepted the proffered *indulto* or amnesty, and returned to their homes, whither it is to be hoped they may not be hereafter followed and prosecuted by the bitter reaction likely to follow in Spain. As regards fighting, there has been very little, far less than might be supposed. In the Province of Tarragona there has been none; the troops avoided attacking the insurgents. You will remember that the garrison of Reus went out and exchanged a few shots—a man or two wounded on either side—and then retired to its quarters. The affair in Arragon, in which Gen. MANSO was killed, was a much more serious business, and very dramatic in its incidents. MANSO, it appears, was marching with a few hundred infantry and fifty horses several hours ahead of his main body when he fell in with the insurgents under PIERAY, about 600 strong, half of them being the Queen's house Guards, and the other half Arragonese, people of the country, imperfectly armed. In point of numbers the antagonists were pretty equally matched, and it also happened that both sides were but slenderly provided with ammunition. A brisk little action ensued, and lasted till all the cartridges were consumed, when there appears to have been a sort of lull, and, as is not unusual in Spanish civil wars, a certain amount of vituperation was exchanged, in default of bullets, between the Queen's men and the rebels, the former taunting the latter with not coming on, although nothing is said of the reason why they, as the better-armed and regular force, did not set the example. Galled by the reproach, the 300 Custom-house Guards charged with the bayonet; their comrades, the Arragonese *peloucas*, had no bayonets, but they had fowling-pieces and blunderbusses, and especially they were all provided with those formidable knives, deadly weapons at close quarters, of common use in many parts of Spain. So they went on, too, knife in hand. The soldiers had not expected this, and were taken aback by the novelty of these brawny Arragonese mountaineers, charging down upon them with gleaming knife-blades a foot long. In short, the combined charge was completely successful, a number of soldiers were killed with bayonet or knife, Gen. MANSO himself was shot from his saddle by one of those huge bell-mouthed blunderbusses that the Cura Merino particularly affected in his raids against the French, and those of the troops who were not *hors de combat* fled in wild confusion. But a few of them reached Huesca, and, but for one of those accidents common in war, their pursuers would have entered with them, Huesca would have been taken, Barbastro, close at hand, would probably have shared the same fate, and so the insurrection would have been established in positions within a very short distance of Saragossa, a city usually prompt enough to raise its banner when the cry of "Liberty" is uttered near its gates. But it was known that the main body of MANSO's command was at no great distance behind. Some of the insurgents fancied they caught sight of troops advancing; the cry: "We are cut off!" was raised, and had its usual effect on raw soldiers. The band fled and scattered, and PIERRAD was never able to get more than a very small portion of it together again. As you know, he entered France the other day, and is said to be wounded. Meanwhile, where is PRIM? His best friends do not know. He was to be the head and arm of the insurrection. Had he remained in Province of Tarragona, where it was more numerous and formidable than anywhere else, his personal position, knowledge of the country, and skill in partisan warfare, might, perhaps, have enabled him to do something. It is doubted whether he ever got beyond the French frontier—the direction it seems certain that he took. The necessity of disguise and concealment hampered his movements. His person is well known in Spain, and it is a long distance from the Pyrenees to Tarragona. No man is braver than PRIM in the field, but some suppose that he shrank from almost certain capture during a long journey over Spanish territory. This, however, is the merest supposition. At the present moment there is a great exasperation against him among his political friends, and wild stories, not worth repeating, are current as to the causes of his inaction and disappearance. In due time he will show himself ready, as before, to explain and vindicate his conduct. The affair is now at an end, and it is to be feared that many persons are compromised and will suffer in one way or another. Some who took part in the plot hesitated at first to do so with PRIM, because they doubted that he was sincerely anti-dynastic. In his previous attempt his rallying cry was "*Viva la Reyna!*" But there is no reason to doubt that the events since then have changed his views, and that he, in common with the great majority of his countrymen, is bent upon the expulsion of the dynasty. That this feeling is general among those who have taken part in the present insurrection there can be no question. It is related that in the neighborhood of Albacete the people sought all the portraits of the Queen, in order to tear and burn them. We may expect to see a reign of terror in Spain. For a time pure persecution has been active, but things will get worse now. One hears the names mentioned of various Generals and political men, well known by their absolutist addictions and clerical zeal, as likely to assume prominent positions, and, elated by the recent easy triumph, to outdo all their previous doings. Even NARVAEZ will not now be deemed enough of a tyrant to satisfy the Camarilla, and PACHECO is talked of to replace him. NOCEDAL and other ill-omened names have also been mentioned as among the coming men.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

Movements of the Chieftain—Prospects of the Party of Action.

Florence (Sept. 1) Correspondence of the London Morning Herald.

During the last few days GARIBALDI has been steadily working his way toward the Papal confine. On the 28th he was at Orvieto, a very curious little town, at a distance of barely eleven English miles from the border. He was received with the usual honors; the Orvietans were in high glee at the distinction which they imagine to have been conferred upon their native place in selecting it as the starting point of a new Roman expedition. GARIBALDI made a telling speech, to the effect that the possession of Rome had become a political necessity for Italy, and could not be staved off any longer. But when the popular expectation was at its height, the wily soldier, taking example by the hare, made a sudden double, retracing his steps as far northward as AREZZO.

"The many musits through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes."

But is this a new shift, devised to baffle speculation respecting his real designs? Or is the conclusion to be drawn that everything is once more in abeyance? Both views of the case may be defended with specious arguments. In support of the latter of the two we have another version of the speech, or, perhaps, the report of a different speech, uttered by GARIBALDI at Orvieto. "Either with me or without me," are said to have been his words, "you will equally have Rome; the question is brought to such a state that it must speedily work its own solution, and I could neither arrest it in its onward march nor pretend to govern it (*ne velerio dominare.*") I have not attempted to deprive this last expression of its original ambiguity. Among the rumors in circulation upon the subject is one to the effect that on renouncing the prosecution of his designs, (if renounced he has,) GARIBALDI deferred to a personal remonstrance addressed to him by the King, who, it is said, pointed out the extreme delicacy of Italy's position with respect to France, and enlarged upon the necessity of avoiding all useless agitation on the eve of a great financial operation, during which the country stands in special need of internal quiet, without which the success of the experiment would infallibly be compromised. I give the story for what it may be worth, observing, however, that there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the supposition that some such representations may have been made in one form or another. VICTOR EMMANUEL has played a prominent part in the history of the Italian movement, and has on various occasions been called to assume an initiative so unusual in the case of a constitutional King as are the circumstances which have rendered such initiative necessary or desirable. GARIBALDI, perhaps, knows what he is about as well as the rest of us, but still I think I am not very wide of the mark in assuring you that little or no enthusiasm exists at the present moment for the settlement of the Roman question, which it is generally felt is one of those that will lose nothing by keeping. The most important object which Italy should strive to attain just now is the adjustment of her financial troubles. This difficulty once vanished, Rome will become hers by the natural course of events, whether she will or not. At present all agitation seems premature. So people argue to-day, but things might be very different to-morrow, if the news once came that GARIBALDI had crossed the border and was at work. A fact like this would put to flight all merely prudential considerations; the national honor would be in a manner engaged in the enterprise, and the dormant spirit of adventure would be once more aroused in every breast. According to our latest advices GARIBALDI is again at the sulphur baths of Rapolano, near Sienna, whence, it is said, he means to proceed to Geneva, in order to take his place as President of the International Peace Congress shortly to be held in that city. "But," adds the evening journal from which I take these particulars, "no one really believes that the Roman project is abandoned."

BRITISH REFORM.

The Proposed Fete and Banquet—Letters from Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 3.

At a general meeting of the London Workingmen's Association, held last evening at the association rooms, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in reference to the forthcoming *fete* and banquet at the Crystal Palace, on the 30th inst., the Secretary read the following letters from Earl RUSSELL and the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.:

PEMBROKE LODGE, Richmond Park, Aug. 31, 1867.

SIR: I beg you will thank the Committee, in my name, for doing me the honor of inviting me to the reform *fete* and banquet on the 30th of September. As, however, I expect to be in Ireland at that time, it will be out of my power to accept the invitation. It would not be candid of me to stop here. I must add, therefore, that I am too uncertain what effect Lord DERBY's "leap in the dark" may produce to be a fit and enthusiastic companion for those who might wish to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867. Other measures, unconnected with reform of Parliament, appear to me to be necessary to assure the future of this country. Among these measures are to be maintained, in my opinion, a general, sound, unsectarian education of the people, the abolition of Church rates, and the redress of grievances both in regard to the relations of landlord and tenant, and of the maintenance of the Church of the minority, of which the Irish, as a nation, justly complain. Upon all these measures the present Government will, I conceive, use the influence they have acquired to resist and suppress those remedial measures which, in my judgment, are absolutely essential for the future welfare and honor of the United Kingdom. I hope you will submit this letter to the Committee, and remain, your obliged and faithful servant, RUSSELL.

To the Secretary of the Reform Fête Committee.

The letter from Mr. GLADSTONE was dated from Hawarden, Chester, Aug. 27, and after referring to his attendance at the proposed banquet, about which negotiations are still pending, goes on to say:

It appears to me that such a celebration as your Committee propose is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise which has been given by the act, and that it will tend to create an enhanced sense of the duty which it imposes, as well as the

MODERN ENGLISH.*

When we say that we heartily welcome all worthy contributions to the better appreciation of the wealth and strength and grace of our noble Anglican speech, we imply in the very declaration that we wholly dissent from the notion of those who deem linguistic study a proof of the decay of language itself—who, led astray by false historical analogies, hold that because it was only in the decadence of Hellenic genius that men concerned themselves with the subtleties of Greek grammar, we are therefore to look with distrust on the study of native philology as the sign of coming sunset in the creative day of English literature. It strikes us, on the contrary, that the zeal with which linguistic investigations are pursued in modern times is a living proof of a healthy national consciousness; and Mr. MARSH has shown, in a very interesting manner, how the fruit of these studies has been manifested in the reviving literatures and the awakening moral and political energies of many European peoples.

The three books the titles of which stand at the head of this article are not of great importance as original critical contributions to the science of philology; but they are of deep interest as witnesses to the wide-spread popular appetite for aids to the study of the English language. The first of these works, that of Prof. SCHELE DE VERE, deals in an agreeable discursive manner with the history, meaning and uses of words. Prof. DE VERE lacks the profound knowledge of language possessed by Mr. MARSH, whom we reckon the most distinguished of living philologers; but he is abler than Dean TRENCH or Mr. FARRAR—more acute in his analysis, more luminous in his exposition. In the *Studies in English* he takes in a very wide range of investigation, and as a book of popular *instruction* (which is what was very much needed) it is altogether the best that has fallen under our notice. The style flows with an easy and natural grace, while subjects which other writers have not been able to relieve from dryness, such as orthography, orthoepy, &c., are enlivened with a wealth of literary illustration. The second work, *Good English*, deals with language in its formal and grammatical aspects rather than in its organic structure. It concerns itself with popular errors in language, with the Websterian orthography and with English syntax. Its observations are rather acute but sometimes pedantic. It resembles the *Queen's English* and the *Dean's English*. The third book is designed for the use of schools, and is made on the familiar plan of marshaling together all the cognate words derived from the same Latin or Greek root, and exhibiting the formation of those words by means of prefixes and suffixes. This method of treating English derivatives is a sound one, but as practiced in the *Grammatical Analyzer* it is likely to lead to the utter defilement of our good tongue. The book is plainly the work of some pedagogic Gradgrind, who has not the least apprehension of the genius of language.

If we seek an explanation of the growing interest in studies on the English tongue manifested by the great laity, we shall, perhaps, find a sufficient answer in the very conditions of our modern life. The amount of attention which language as an instrument of expression claims from a people is necessarily proportioned to the degree in which that people's activities are restricted or enlarged. In simple forms of society a limited vocabulary suffices. With the growth of civilization comes the need of new names for the new things. Then as power lapses from the hands of the few into the hands of the many, the many soon learn to use the language of the few. Finally, with the diffusion of education, the vocabulary of literature tends constantly to pass into and enrich the stores of colloquial utterance. Now, in America, we find ourselves in the midst of a complex civilization, characterized by the multifariousness of its material elements, and in a political and social state in which all questions being open for debate, not only is it the habit of each man to concern himself with the interests that affect his fellows, but each man finds, in the consideration which such power brings, an inducement to cultivate his resources of expression. It has been well said, therefore, that we require a more comprehensive knowledge of our own tongue than any other people. If we add that the English language is spoken with more uniform grammatical accuracy by Americans than by either the English themselves or by any of the offshoots of the Saxon stock, we shall declare what is both justified by experience and explained by the considerations that have been presented above.

But this array of facts does not exhaust the circumstances that recommend and, indeed, necessitate the study of English to us Americans and to all whose heritage it is. There is another prompter in the enormous difficulty of the language itself.

We English-speaking nations are in the position of persons who have fallen heirs to a very rich but greatly encumbered legacy. If we could but come into possession of that which has been bequeathed us we should be opulent indeed; but it is hampered by so many cautels, claims and limitations that few ever attain its mastery. "There are," says that lively writer and most admirable French stylist, PAUL LOUIS COURRIER, "there are five or six persons in Europe who know Greek: those who know French are much fewer." If so, pray how many are there who can be said to know English? In its orthography it is the most anomalous of tongues; in its stock of words it is a Babylonish conglomerate; and though its etymology (in the technical grammatical sense of that word) is of wonderful simplicity, it has a syntax which is so complex that its study projects one instantly into the domain of metaphysics. Some of these difficulties are inherent in the genius of our language; but there are many of its anomalies which are extrinsic and which are likely in time to be reduced to rule. At any rate we think there are discernible certain *tendencies* in modern English that indicate important, if gradual, transformations in the structure of our speech; and we may point out a few of these in the matter of spelling, word-making and syntax. Philology is a historical science, and, like other historical sciences, should be pursued with reverence yet with freedom.

It is a question of vital moment how long the practical, sensible Saxon people will put up with that fantastic relic of antique ignorance, English orthography. It is not too much to say that of all the languages of the earth the English makes, in its written form, the wildest and most extravagant use of letters. To spell English has been pronounced the "most difficult of human attainments," and if it be considered that there is not one well educated man in a thousand who has gained the mastery over this art, the epigram will be found as true as it is pointed.

The evil is an ancient one. When the English language came to enter the new epoch opened up by the art of printing, its orthography was found in the flux and unsettled condition in which the ignorance and caprice of monks and copyists had left it. All these irregularities printing fixed, and it added others of its own, for almost all the early printers were Dutchmen who could neither speak nor write English. Moreover, the typographical art was, in its primitive stages, hampered by certain mechanical conditions that tended greatly to increase the confusion in spelling. For example, the modern device of *spacing* was then unknown, and if the words of the manuscript did not exactly correspond to the length of the line the printer clipped or added letters at his pleasure. Thousands of such variorum spellings must be familiar to all students of the early texts, and without entering into illustrations which would be of a too purely antiquarian nature, we may mention a single example. It is the double form *toward* and *towards*. This word will, at the same time, afford us an opportunity of adding a comment on a passage in one of the books which we have under review. "There are," says the author of *Good English*, "several words ending in *ward*, which the spirit of innovation has 'improved' by the addition—not, indeed, of a syllable, but—of a letter; to wit, the letter *s*, as 'toward,' 'towards,' &c. But where is there a warrant for the addition of the final *s* to any of the words? * * The etymology of the word furnishes no pretext for the *s*." Now, though Mr. GOULD is right in flouting the superfluous *s*, he is wrong in supposing the form "towards" to be a modern "innovation." It was, in fact, introduced by the early printers for the mechanical reason previously stated, and is of frequent occurrence in King James' Bible. Towards is incorrect, but it becomes doubly plain how incorrect it is when we know the whimsical way in which the *s* came to be added.

But if much vile orthography is due to the ignorance of printers, scarcely less is due to the learning of pedants. And of such corruptions one of the most fruitful sources is found in false etymologies. English literature affords numerous instances where mistaken theories of derivation have altered the spelling, and frequently even the meaning of words. The word, for example, which we now write "abominable" was at one time spelled ab*h*ominable, and the way of it was this: Some sciolist, losing sight of the true origin of the word in the Latin *abominor* (itself derived from *ab* and *omen*, that is, of evil omen), took it into his head that its etymology was *ab* and *homo*, and that its true significance was *repugnant to humanity*. Whereupon he inserted in the word an *h*, making it ab*h*ominable, and in this guise it masqueraded through English literature for a century. "Posthumous" affords an illustration of the like corruption that has lasted down to our own time. Being formed from *postumus* (last or hindmost, and in the collocation "postumous work," signifying a work born after the death of its author,) it has no right to the *h*—an addition made by somebody who fancied the word to be taken from *post* and *humus*, a derivation which, by the way, is given in the copy of Webster which lies before us, (edition of 1857.) Let another example of this influence suffice. The word written *cocoa* is pronounced, and would probably be spelled by an unlettered person, *coco*. Now it used to be so spelled, and it should be so spelled, for it is Portuguese for *bugbear* (a name given to the nut from its rude resemblance to the human face.) But some learned ignoramus, confounding it with the vegetable cacao, wrote the word *cocoa*—a corruption which still survives.

In connection with anomalies of spelling, it is impossible to avoid touching on the Websterian orthography. This is a subject into which the author of *Good English* enters at considerable length and with much ardor. The first edition of *Webster's Dictionary* was published in 1806. Its alterations of English spelling were so numerous as almost to constitute an orthographical revolution. Some of these changes applied to individual words, and others to entire classes of words. Among the former were such examples as "aker" for *acre*; "cag" for *keg*; "fantom" for *phantom*; "disciplin" for *discipline*; "fether for *feather*; "groop" for *group*; "iland" for *island*; "insted" for *instead*; "porpess" for *porpoise*; "sut" for *soot*; "thum" for *thumb*; "wimmen" for *women*. These specimens of orthographical metamorphosis were not received with favor, and WEBSTER, in subsequent editions, was compelled to abandon many of them. Thus already, in the edition of 1828, we find the restoration of *feather* for "fether;" *group* for "groop;" *island* for "iland;" *women* for "wimmen," &c. And although WEBSTER clung with persistent tenacity to his queer innovations, he was by popular ridicule forced in edition after edition to make more and more concessions. After WEBSTER's death, his editors made further retractions, till the last edition the characteristic features of the "system" have almost wholly disappeared. We still, however, find "cag," which we are told "is commonly written *keg*," and "porpess," but this is rendered innocuous by the reference "see *porpoise*." Among the changes applied to classes of words may be mentioned the expunging of the second *l* in such words as *travelling, revelling*, &c., (spelled by WEBSTER *traveling, reveling*,) the reduplication of the consonant in words like *dulness, fulness*, &c., (spelled by WEBSTER *dullness, fullness*, &c.; the substitution of *or* for the termination *our*, in words like *honour, favour*, &c., (spelled by WEBSTER *honor, favor*, &c.,) and the change of the ending *re* into *er* in words like *theatre, centre*, &c., (spelled by WEBSTER *theater, center*, &c.) Mr. GOULD, in his essay on WEBSTER's orthography, contained in *Good English*, gives a very amusing and piquant exhibition of the utter illogicality of these innovations; and it is probable that those yet retained in the last editon will be ultimately expunged. Still, some of them promise to be lasting, especially the substitution of honor, favor, &c., for honour, favour, &c. These are adapted by Dr. WORCESTER in his admirable dictionary, and are likely to hold their own in this country at least.

Thus it is that even yet, notwithstanding all the labors and investigations of lexicographers and philologists and the great diffusion of knowledge, we have no universally recognized authority in spelling. "Eminent printers," says MARSH, "usually adopt some popular dictionary as a standard, and they allow the writers for whom they print no deviation from this authoritative canon. The dictionaries selected are often works of no real philological merit; yet they exert over speech a sway not less absolute or more conducive to the interests of good taste and truth in language than that which the *modiste* possesses in the fashion of dress." But even if we should attain orthographical uniformity, though doubtless this of itself would be a great gain, it would not remove the enormous difficulty inherent in English spelling. It would be no more than a definitive conventional agreement in regard to how words should be represented in written characters, and would not in the least undo the fact that our whole orthography is a mass of incongruities, the result of haphazard, of learned ignorance and ignorant learning. And yet it is impossible to take the first step in the inquiry as to a reformation in spelling without seeing that the subject is beset with difficulties. The attempt which WEBSTER made to apply analogy as an instrument of reformation was a failure; the application of derivation in determining the forms of words would not be more successful, for it would dislocate the very structure of our language. "The difficulty," remarks Prof. DE VERE, "is insuperable as long as we have *forty-two distinct sounds* in our language, and our defective alphabet provides us only with *twenty-three letters*. The sounds are obtained from the various sources which have contributed to form modern English; the signs we derive directly from classical sources only, without all the help that these sources might give us." In this just observation Prof. DE VERE leads up to the very door of *phonography*. He is, however, far from favoring it. This system is a radical solution of the problem of English orthography; yet it has not been able to secure any general acceptation. Its champions have been men who from their ignorance of language have not been able to command respect, while its opponents have included all philologists. We are not disposed to range ourselves on the side of its champions, and yet we must say the objections of its opponents have never appeared to us very convincing. Prof. DE VERE repeats the chief objection to phonography in the remark that its adoption would at "once destroy the *historic basis* of etymology;" and he adds in illustration, "we do not like to lose the suggestion of an inserted *b* in words like *debt* and *doubt*, which recalls to us their Latin origin." But is not this a pedantic objection? The "historic basis" would remain secure in the thesaurus of our dictionaries, as fossil forms lie embedded in strata. Etymology is a subject of investigation which is full of interest, just as paleontology is; but it has little more relation to the great practical purposes of language than fossil remains have to living structures. And in regard to the illustration, which Prof. DE VERE gives in the words *debt* and *doubt*, of the etymological utility of letters orthographically useless, it is worthy of note that the insertion of the *b* in these words is a comparatively modern innovation. *Debt* and *doubt* are descended from the Latin words *debeo* and *dubito*, but they come to us through the French forms *dette, doute*; and *det* or *dette, dout* or *doute* were the regular spelling till after the reformation. We mention this, however, only by way of incidental criticism, and not as bearing on the general subject, which is environed with difficulties. Think over it as we may, we can only say that a simplification of English orthography is a great *desideratum*, without indicating how this is to be supplied. The desired change can certainly be much more easily made in this country than in conservative England; and it is for American scholars, in a spirit of freedom, to see what can be done in this respect to meet a great practical want felt by an English-speaking population which already exceeds the English-speaking population of the rest of the world, a population very diverse in its origin and free from binding traditions, which rests on popular education as its basis and consults modern convenience more than ancient usage.

The second subject to which these works invite attention is that of the English vocabulary—its *copia verborum* or wealth of words. This opens up a multitude of topics of great interest, as the derivation of words, their structure, history, inflections, uses and misuses; and on all these the volumes of Prof. DE VERE and Mr. GOULD offer numerous valuable and important suggestions and illustrations, from which we regret our want of space forbids our drawing. The characteristic fact of the English vocabulary is the diverse sources whence it is drawn. Based on one of the brawny Teutonic tongues, it has enriched itself with the wealth of classic stores, with contributions from the dialects of Northern and Southern Europe, with important engraftings of early Norman and accretions of later French, with spoils from the German and the Gaul. It may, in fact, be said to have laid the languages of the world under tribute; and it is this circumstance which makes the opulence of that incomparable speech of which that master of philology, JACOB GRIMM, said that "in wealth, wisdom and strict economy none of the living languages can vie with it." But the very fact which gives so comprehensive a character to the English vocabulary is the chief cause of its extraordinary difficulty; and it is this which makes dictionaries absolutely essential to us. There is a class of languages, like the Greek and the German, the vocabulary of which may be said to explain itself. The words of these languages are derived by simple and easily understood rules of composition from certain primitives or radicals, indigenous to the language, and existing in them as living words. Derivatives therefore are intelligible at sight, and a new word needs no explanation, for it bears its meaning in its very structure. But in our composite speech, almost all our derivative words are either foreign in their origin or employ foreign auxiliaries, and nothing but a profound knowledge of linguistics or the aid of a dictionary will help us to their meaning. The first class of languages may be compared to endogenous, the second to exogenous plants. Of this difference Mr. MARSH cites a striking illustration: "The common English-German dictionaries," says he, "contain about two hundred words compounded of *halb*, the equivalent of an English *half*, and some other equally familiar root, the meaning of every one of which compounds is immediately obvious to every German. In Webster, I find fewer than fifty compounds into which our *half* enters, its place being taken in other words by the Greek *hemi* the Latin *semi*, the French *demi*, and the Italian *mezzo*, (respectively meaning *half*,) all of which are unmeaning to the Englishman, and their explanations must be sought in dictionaries." It is to this circumstance, namely: that most of our English words do not convey their own definition with them, but are to the mere English student purely arbitrary in their signification, that the investigations of the histories and derivations of words owe their interest and utility. This, indeed, is a mine which has been pretty thoroughly worked by TOOKE and TRENCH and SWINTON and others; but Prof. DE VERE has shown that its veins and placers are still far from giving out.

In comparing language to a mine we use a figure of speech; it serves to express that aspect of language which has relation to its past history. But language is also to be considered as a living organism, and, like all living organisms, it is subject to constant growth. There is but one limit to the theory of words—the limit of thoughts and things. A rich national life will always make a rich national speech. Every addition to practical civilization, every scientific generalization, commerce in all its branches, foreign literary influence, religion, philosophy, sociology, and the popular needs—such are the perpetual agents of linguistic increase. It needs not to see any decay of vernacular purity in the multitude of verbal coinage which modern necessities of thought and action are constantly calling forth; for it cannot be otherwise than that the Anglican speech, representing a race in the van of civilization, should be ever enriching the arsenal of its expressive power.

There appears to be a large democratic element in language. No royal *De par l' ordre* is of any avail here, and CÆSAR himself had to confess that, with all his power, he had none to introduce a word. In the street and market-place they arise, born of the lusty stealth of nature; and these improvisations are often strokes of inspiration that mock the skill of the greatest conscious genius. It is deeply instructive to note that a large part of the most serviceable words in our vocabulary has made its way in spite of the violent protestations of the pedants and purists. BOSWELL records that JOHNSON would not admit "civilization" as a legitimate word; nor "humiliating" either, and neither is in his dictionary. "Despicable," "destruction," "homicide," "ponderous" and "prodigious" are all characterized by a writer of the sixteenth century as "ink-horn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." "Starvation," an Americanism, and which first received dictionary honors at the hands of WEBSTER, is noted by SMART as a "trivial word." "Reliable" is only some twenty years old, and has had to fight its way through a thicket of critical shafts: etymologically it is utterly indefensible, and yet it *sticks*. And to come down to more recent times, we all remember how, when a few years ago, "telegram" was first proposed, it was scouted by all Hellenists as an unwarrantable anomaly. Nevertheless it has held its own; and we confess we find it rather pleasant to see language triumphing over the conservatism of grammarians. Thousands of words, too, make their first appearance as slang—gipseys and outlaws that are afterward reclaimed by civilised society. It is worth observing how many accredited terms were originally bandied catch-words, the spontaneous creation of the hour. "Mob" is a word that made its appearance in the English language in the time of CHARLES I., as a piece of club-slang, (contracted from *mobile vulgus*, the fickle vulgar,) and ADDISON, in the *Spectator*, characterises it as a "ridiculous expression." How long did "bore" struggle for existence? It expressed a positive idea, however, not otherwise conveyed, and finally forced its way into the dictionary.

Let us note, however, that in these observations we are far from failing to appreciate the importance of a critical watchfulness over the purity of language. Words to be created should be first needed, and when created it should be on sound principles or true analogies. If it is inevitable, from the very manner in which words arise, that they shall be often illegitimate, this is no bar to a careful scrutiny of their origin and right of being. Mr. GOULD, in *Good English*, has pointed out a large number of what he regards as spurious and misused words, and he has rendered good service in so doing. His flouting of "jeopardize," for example, we regard as conclusive; it is undoubtedly an unwarranted metamorphosis of "jeopard" which is the proper English verb. We may say the same of the word "leniency;" it is not properly constructed and is not needed, for the word which expresses the idea meant to be conveyed in this term is "lenity." But we cannot regard as equally convincing his criticism on "donate;" the word is correctly formed from *donare, donatum*, and his objections appear to us more specious than sound. In spite of all his blows, too, we think it probable that "authoress" will survive, for the feminine terminal expresses a convenient distinction, just as do *actor, actress*. If we were to attempt to apply strict logical principles to our vocabulary we would make queer work with the language. It is, for instance, a general rule that French-Latin endings, such as *ous* for adjectives, *ment* for nouns expressive of state or condition, are to be employed only with Romance roots. Yet the application of this principle would utterly abolish such a word as "endearment," in which a Saxon radical is allied to a Romance prefix and terminal. "Enlightenment" is another word open to precisely the same objection, and this objection has thus far kept it from acceptation; but as it is really very much needed, it will probably have ultimately to be admitted to the rights of legitimacy, in spite of the bar sinister. Again, the terminations *ize, ism*, are Greek, and LATHAM lays down the rule that they should be added only to words of Greek origin. This would condemn "witticism" as a hybrid, but the word will hardly be dislodged by any such consideration. It appears, therefore, that the utmost to be done for the purity of our language is to keep a vigilant scrutiny over new claimants to a place in the vocabulary. It is well that the advent of every neologism should be met by a powerful conservatism, and that it should pass through a severe ordeal before it rise to the peerage in speech. If, in spite of adverse criticism, it live, that is a proof of at least some title to existence; then, with its appearance in the dictionary, it passes the grand climacteric, and may henceforth count on a longer or shorter lease of life. For the sake of the "undefiled wells" of English, however, we cannot carry our charity so far as to tolerate the license of such creatures as the author of the *Grammatical Analyzer*. By teaching children to play fast and loose with "roots," and "prefixes and suffixes," they foul the very springs of a pure vocabulary, and are guilty of corrupting

"The language of the nation
With long-tailed words in —osity and —ation."

It has often been a matter of wonder to us where all the vile "highfalutin" English comes from, but we now think we can clearly trace it to the teaching of such pedagogic Gradgrinds.

We find we have already taken up so much space with our observations on English orthography and the English vocabulary, that we have little room left for that which is, perhaps, the most interesting branch of the subject—to wit: English syntax or the structure of sentences. Prof. DE VERE does not treat of this matter at all, but it receives considerable attention from Mr. GOULD. It will be remembered that a smart fillip was given this matter last year by the publication of *The Queen's English*, by Dean ALFORD. Mr. MOON followed in criticism of the Dean, and Mr. GOULD follows in criticism of Mr. MOON, thus presenting the spectacle of a triangular duel in grammar. Latterly, we believe, the fight has grown more complex still, and we confess to have become lost in the endless mazes and cycles and epicycles of philologic warfare. Not that we esteem the Dean or Mr. MOON or Mr. GOULD the less, but that we esteem our own sanity the more. And we should consider our sanity to be jeopardized by attempting to pursue discussions that seem to rest more on an arbitrary, perverse ingenuity, than on philosophical principles. The one canon quoted by these gentlemen is that of KAMES and BLAIR, that "words expressing things connected in thought ought to be placed as near together as possible." This is a law the validity of which we are certainly not disposed to impugn, but we can hardly consider it as covering the whole mystery of literary art. "In English," says MARSH, "so much depends on position, and the possible varieties of position between two logically connected words are so many, that it is often extremely difficult to frame a long sentence, where it shall not be grammatically uncertain to which of two or three subjects or antecedents a predicate or relative belongs. Hence we are continually driven to turn from the dead letter to the living thought, to project ourselves into the mind of the author, in order to determine the grammatical connection of his words—to divine his special meaning from the general tenor of his discourse, rather than to infer it from his syntax. Of all English writers SPENCER shows himself most independent of the laws of position. He disregards altogether the common grammatical rule of referring the relative to the last antecedent, and trusts entirely to the sagacity of the reader to determine the *who* in the multitude of *hes* and *shes* that go before it." We may add that while this is true of SPENCER it is also true of almost all the great English masters; and nothing would be easier than to make nonsense of their productions by attempting to square them by the rules of BLAIR, MOON & Co.

These men are beyond criticism. As they knew that the inspiration of their creations was drawn from deep in the recesses of the intellectual being, from beneath the reach of consciousness, and from beyond the soundings of any logic-plummet, so they trusted with a perfect faith to some responsive apprehension that would "read between the lines" of their sweet and high inventions. Grammatical rules are like police rules: we must insist on their being obeyed, and we must hold to a strict accountability those who would disregard them; but if on a time there come along an original master, it may be that he will so enthrall us with his thought that we shall reck little of his syntax; and him we shall have to adjudge entitled to the freedom of the city of speech, and to be, like the old Hungarian King, *super grammaticam*.

*STUDIES IN ENGLISH; OR, GLIMPSES OF THE INNER LIFE OF OUR LANGUAGE. By M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.
GOOD ENGLISH; OR, POPULAR ERRORS IN LANGUAGE. By EDWARD S. GOULD. New-York: W. J. WIDDLETON.
A GRAMMATICAL ANALYZER; OR, THE DERIVATION AND DEFINITION OF WORDS, WITH THEIR GRAMMATICAL CLASSIFICATION. By W. J. TEBBET. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Audit.

Messrs. BOSWEY, STEWART and CONNOLLY were present at the session of the Board yesterday. The following were the principal claims submitted:

STEPHEN O'ROURKE, $70, for back pay as sweeper of Clinton Market. It appears that the Common Council raised the pay of sweeps from $50 to $60 per month, and claimant failed to receive the extra $10 per month.

CHAS. O'LEARY, $126, for services rendered during the war as clerk to the surgeon in the recruiting department. Claimant said he was employed by Supervisor PURDY, and only got $3 per day, whereas the other clerks got $5 per day; was employed by authority of the Volunteering Committee, of which Supervisor PURDY was a member.

Ex-Judge JAS. J. ROOSEVELT, $11,000, for back salary as Judge of the Supreme Court for this district from Oct. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1860. The claim is based on the act of the Legislature which gave permission to the Board of Supervisors of this City to pay out of the local treasury such sum as they deemed fit to the Judges of this district, in addition to the $2,500 salary allowed by the State. In pursuance of this law the Supervisors passed a resolution adding to the salary of the Supreme Court Judges of this district $1,500 per annum. The resolution has never been repealed, but for some reason Judge ROOSEVELT never got his $1,500 additional salary. He said that his associate Judges received the increase and got their $4,000 per annum, while he was only getting $2,500, his name having been left off the pay-roll because he declined to sign the memorial to the Legislature for the passage of the law. THOS. E. BENNETT $1,125 for services as Acting Clerk, in the Superior Court for nine months in 1861, in place of N. P. BOSWORTH, who got a commission as Captain and went into the army. Claimant was deputed by R. D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk of the Court, to act in BOSWORTH's place, but no appropriation was ever made for his pay, the Board of Supervisors having passed a resolution that all officials who went to the war should continue to receive their salaries up to the following December.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG $426 for contingent expenses as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in 1866. The expenses consisted of disbursements in the shape of revenue-stamps, &c., for the Board of Supervisors.

SILWELL & SWAIN, Attorneys, $2,236 for interest on a judgment against the City of New-York, payment of which was omitted by mistake.

The Board then took up the pay-roll of employes of the Superintendent of Lands and Places, continued from Friday.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base-Ball—Athletic of Philadelphia, vs. Atlantic, of Brooklyn.

It is not an over-estimate in placing the assemblage at 20,000 gathered at the Union Ball Grounds yesterday, to witness the most eventful and exciting contest yet played this season of the National pastime, between the champion club of the United States and the no less popular Athletics of Philadelphia. The interest was more than that ordinarily exhibited on these occasions, from the fact of its being what is known as the home-and-home game of a series of three, the first two of which had been contested last year with equal results. With the increasing popularity of the game has come the staking of large sums of money on the result of such colossal meetings as that of yesterday, and those best informed in such matters stated that on this occasion fully $100,000 changed hands. From personal observations we have no reason to doubt the truth of such statements. All preliminaries having been arranged, the battle opened at 2:45 o'clock, the Athletics going to the bat, and the first three hands were lost before a man could reach the first base. The Atlantics, on the other hand, scored two runs. The second and third innings resulted as unfavorably for Philadelphia as the first, Brooklyn drawing three in the meanwhile. The fourth inning gave five runs to the visiting Club, which were tallied by the champions before their side was out. The next inning virtually decided the game, the Athletics drawing another blank, while seven runs were scored by their opponents. This point once gained, the jubilation of the friends of the Brooklynites knew no bounds, while a corresponding depression in the spirit of the followers of the Philadelphians made the affair one of strong contrast. Of the playing of the respective nines on this occasion we will comment no further than this one remark—the Athletic Club was outplayed at all and every point, and left not a doubt in the mind of the impartial beholder of their decided inferiority as contrasted with the Atlantic organization. We subjoin the score:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, c. f.	2	0	Pearce, s. s.	2	4
McBride, p.	4	0	Smith, 2d b.	5	2
Reach, 2d b.	4	2	Start, 1st b.	2	4
Wilkins, s. s.	5	1	Crane, c. f.	3	4
Fisher, 3d b.	1	2	Galvin, r. f.	0	4
Sensenderfer, l. f.	5	1	Ferguson, 3d b.	5	2
Berry, 1st b.	2	3	Mills, c.	3	3
Radcliffe, c.	1	3	Macdonald, l. f.	5	2
Cuthbert, r. f.	3	2	Zettelin, p.	2	4
Total	27	16	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	2	5	16
Atlantic	2	1	2	5	7	3	4	3	1	28

Outs on bases—Athletic, 7; Atlantic, 7.
Fly-catches—Athletic, 13; Atlantic, 14.
Struck out—Ferguson, 1.
Out on fouls—Athletic, 8; Atlantic, 5.
Left on bases—Athletic, 8; Atlantic, 7.
Home Runs—Macdonald, 1.
Passed balls—Radcliffe, 10; Mills, 6.
Umpire—Mr. Wm. McMahon, of the Mutual.
Scorers—Messrs. Beacon and Monk.
Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes.

Previous to the game chronicled above, the second nines of the Athletics and Eckfords tried conclusions, when the latter came out the victors by the following score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Grum, p.	2	6	Gaskill, 2d b.	6	2
Ed. Brown, 2d b.	1	6	Hayhurst, s. s.	6	7
J. Snyder, c. f.	3	5	Sterling, r. f.	3	5
G. Grum, 3d b.	3	5	Kahmar, 3d b.	1	5
Courtney, s. s.	3	4	Tiers, l. f.	3	3
Ryan, 1st b.	5	3	Trout, c.	6	2
Grim, l. f.	3	5	Rourke, 1st b.	3	5
Bunting, c.	4	3	Woolman, c. f.	3	4
Depew, r. f.	3	2	McCleary, p.	2	6
Total	27	40	Total	27	39

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	6	3	7	3	2	11	3	4	[illegible]	40
Athletic	2	0	7	1	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39

Fly-catches—W. Brown, 1; Snyder, 3; Courtney, 2; Ryan, 2; Grim, 2—Eckford, 10. Hayhurst, 3; Tiers, 1; McCleary, 1; Trout, 1—Athletic, 6.
Flies missed—Snyder, 4; Courtney, 2; Grim, 4; Bunting, 1—Eckford, 11. Hayhurst, 1; Gaskill, 1; Kahmar, 2; Tiers, 3; Rourke, 3; McCleary, 1—Athletic, 10.
Passed balls—Eckford, 10; Athletic, 4.
Balls called—Eckford, 43; Athletic, 25.
Time of game—Three hours and twenty minutes.
Scorers—Messrs. SCHOFIELD and TICE.
Umpire—Mr. E. PINKMAN, of the Oriental Club.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING AND HOGAN, JUSTICES.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

JAMES MALLOY, late a clerk in the employ of LYNCH & CALLAHAN, grocers at No. 41 Vesey-street, was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears from the testimony adduced that the prisoner established a grocery-store at Mott Haven, and kept the same supplied with goods from his employers' premises, which he purloined and forwarded by express. LAWRENCE J. CALLAHAN, one of the victimized firm, made a complaint against the prisoner, accusing him of having stolen a barrel of sugar, a barrel of assorted groceries, a box of soap and a box of shoulders, and testimony was introduced to prove the assertion. An examination was demanded and granted, after which the magistrate fully committed MALLOY for trial, and ordered the papers to be forwarded to the Grand Jury for their consideration.

A NEW SCENE IN THE "BLACK CROOK."

Mr. HARRY WALL, the actor and dramatic agent, was arrested yesterday morning by Capt. JOURDAN, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING. It appears that Mr. WALL, some time ago, induced the celebrated "Black Crook" ballet dancers, Mlles. BETTY RIGEL and SANGALI, to break their engagements with their managers. Messrs. PALMER & JARRETT, and accept one at his hands, promising them an increased salary, more brilliant opportunities for the display of their professional abilities, and a series of artistic triumphs. These *artistes* accepted the engagement proffered, and accompanied their agent to the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, but as rumor has it they are greatly dissatisfied at the non-fulfillment of the promises made by WALL. On Saturday night Mr. WALL attempted to pass the gate-keeper at Niblo's Garden as a privileged professional, but his entrance was stopped by Mr. PALMER, who naturally felt indignant at WALL in causing the loss of two of his leading dancers in the ballet spectacle now performing at that theatre. Considerable talk ensued between these two gentlemen, when, as is alleged, WALL broke into a torrent of personal abuse, and declared his intention to "explode the 'Black Crook,'" after which deadly threat he majestically stalked out of the main entrance, being soon lost amid the passing throng in Broadway. Messrs. JARRETT, PALMER and WHEATLEY, the managers of Niblo's Garden, applied to Justice DOWLING for a warrant to arrest the belligerent WALL, on the ground that he had threatened to injure their business in future, as he had already attempted in the past. When the accused was arraigned before the magistrate he demanded, through counsel, an examination, which was granted, and bail was accepted in the sum of $1,000 for his future appearance. In the meantime, Capt. JOURDAN has been instructed to procure, if possible, the attendance of Mlles. SANGALI and BETTY RIGEL at the examination, in order that additional light may be obtained on the subject. Their evidence will, no doubt, be interesting. As it is, the quarrel seems to be a very pretty one.

THE ALTERED CHECK CASE.

WM. F. BROWN, a lawyer doing business at No. 208 Broadway, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, for examination on a charge of passing an altered check upon Mr. CHARLES KNOX, the Broadway hatter. The arrest of BROWN was mentioned in Sunday's issue of the TIMES, and he is accused of having altered a check on the First National Bank of Ellinville, N. Y., from $8 to $80, obtaining the latter sum from Mr. KNOX, who had been introduced to BROWN by JULIUS SILVERSMITH, a personal friend of both. The complaint was only accepted yesterday by the magistrate, and after a brief examination the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions. He is a native of New-York, 23 years of age, and says he is not guilty.

A REFRACTORY PRISONER.

As Officer VAN BUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JAMES WYNNE, yesterday, on a minor charge, he was assaulted by the latter and considerably injured. This unruly conduct only made it worse for JAMES, as he was marched before the magistrate and fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

THE NOBLE CASE.

The examination in the case of DAN NOBLE, accused of robbing the Royal Insurance Company, was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN, it being the twelfth day of the session. Mrs. GILCHRIST's cross-examination was proceeded with, but the details proved to be of no public or general interest. The conclusion of this case appears to be as far off as ever.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A VAGRANT OWNS A HOUSE.

Officers HILL and BRENNAN, of the Ninth Precinct, made oath that they arrested JAMES WILDEY *alias* JAMES MUNDAY, on the Hoboken ferry-boat, at the foot of Christopher-street, in company with thieves, and further that WILDEY is a common thief and vagrant, has been frequently arrested for picking pockets, and that he has no lawful and visible means of support. Against these affidavits WILDEY being examined said, "I have ample means of support and own a house and lot. I am not a thief, and was never convicted of a crime." Notwithstanding this averment WILDEY was committed to the Work House for the term of sixty days.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

While Officer GREER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was conveying a prisoner to the Station-house, he was set upon by one of the prisoner's friends, named CONROY, who seized him about the body, tearing his shield from his coat. CONROY was arrested and required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

THE INDEFATIGABLE.

Officer MCGLOYN, of the Eighth Precinct, seems doomed to see horrible sights upon the Sabbath. The latest of these was on Sunday, when entering the saloon of JOHN H. SHILLING, No. 70 Greene-street, he saw three men at the bar drinking Bourbon whisky. SHILLING gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE STOCK SAVED.

On Saturday afternoon a Frenchman, CHARLES HELLER by name, appeared before Justice MANSFIELD armed with an affidavit against JOSEPH HOGAN, of No. 559 Broadway, alleging that he was the dealer of a game of faro carried on at the above number. In answer to the inquiries of the Justice, HELLER claimed to be the agent of a Boston dry goods house, that he is temporarily in the City, and having attempted a contest with the "tiger" of HOGAN, had been worsted to the amount of $80. Upon his affidavit a warrant was issued against HOGAN, and intrusted to the Police officers attached to the Court for execution. Early on Saturday evening the officers repaired to the designated locality, and taking a view of the premises from the street were surprised to find that the gamblers forewarned were forearmed. The place was dark, devoid of occupants, its lights were fled, its garlands gone, and although the officials waited patiently about until midnight no sign of the expected prey became visible, and foiled of their object of carrying off various tables, deal-boxes and other paraphernalia, the officers retired discomfited. On the succeeding day, HOGAN, in company with ELISHA F. PURDY, appeared in Court voluntarily to answer the complaint of HELLER, and waiving an examination, he gave bail in $300, with PURDY as surety, to answer the complaint at the Court of General Sessions. Having thus saved the implements of his business, HOGAN retired, apparently well satisfied.

A TRIO OF SPECULATORS.

LOUIS WERNER attended the fire at No. 141 Essex-street, on Sunday evening, and finding among the articles removed from the building a glass jar containing nineteen papers of tobacco, seized it and ran off. The speculation turned out badly, for he was seen by the Police and apprehended. He gave bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

THOMAS BRADY, No. 312 Rivington-street, charged that he had given ALONZO OSTRANDER $30, with which to pay a bill due from BRADY, and that OSTRANDER instead of doing so had appropriated the money to his own use. Having passed the arbitrary line that divides grand from petit larceny, OSTRANDER was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

JULIUS SEEBACH, boarding at the house Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, seized with acquisitiveness, also seized six shirts belonging to a fellow lodger. But the shirts being found secreted under his bed, SEEBACH was also seized, and committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A BRACE OF OFFENDERS.

JOSEPH WURTHMAN, No. 156 Orchard-street, was required to give bail in the sum of $100 to answer a violation of the Excise law at the Court of General Sessions.

A like fate for a like offense overtook JOHN SCHROEDER, No. 619 East Twelfth-street.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

YOUNG NEW-YORK.

JAMES FARRELL and WILLIAM CARMITY, fast young men of the rowdy *genus*, riding up town on Sunday evening in a Third-avenue car, amused themselves by such rude and boisterous conduct that they compelled every lady to vacate the vehicle. Not content with this, FARRELL made an assault upon NICHOLAS READ, a weak old man, kicking and biting him in the most approved rowdy fashion. The rowdies were interrupted in their pursuit of pleasure and arrested, and being arraigned, FARRELL was required to give bail in $300 to keep the peace and $300 to answer for the assault, and to pay a fine of $10 for disorderly conduct. A like fate was meted out to CARMITY, except that he was only required to find bail in $300. The youths not having the money or the friends to get them out of their difficulty, the audience had the satisfaction of seeing them go down stairs to reflection and a cell.

The Case of Mr. J. J. McLaughlin.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, in justice to Mr. MCLAUGHLIN:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 16, 1867.

To John J. McLaughlin:

SIR: I notice by the TIMES and other public journals that a warrant has been issued for your arrest, on a charge alleged to have been made by me, in which you are accused, in conjunction with WILLIAM HENNEY, the Town Constable of Newtown, Queens County, with having effected my arrest as I was proceeding to Rockaway in the stage connecting with the Jamaica Railroad on Saturday, the 7th inst., and afterwards released on payment of $5.

I regret that such a report should have obtained circulation, and I desire to distinctly affirm that you had no connection whatsoever with my arrest or subsequent release. The Town Constable, WILLIAM HENNEY, monopolizes the honor of both transactions. As for the other matters mentioned in relation to Police officers in Newtown, I have no knowledge that you ever were identified with them.

FERDINAND O'KEEFE,
No. 100 Bayard-street, New-York City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Clerke, J.
Reserved Causes.

Nos.
16—Teed vs. Valentine.
17—Woodruff vs. Same.
20—Lossing vs. James.

The call commences at No. 67—In the matter of the extension of New-York-avenue at Edgewater, Staten Island.

The following is a list of the third Monday motion calendar, heretofore unpublished. There are something over fifty other cases, which will be published in the TIMES on Wednesday:

Nos.
67—In re the Extension of New-York-avenue, Edgewater.
68—Seigel vs. Willitts et al.
69—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot
70—Moore et al vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
71—In re the Commissioners of Quarantine.
72—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
73—Giles et al. vs. Bailey et al.
74—Bailey et al. vs. Giles et al.
75—New-York Exchange Bank vs. Bailey et al.
76—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c.
77—Endres vs. Platt et al.
78—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.
79—Refred vs. Peck.
80—Somerset and Worcester Savings Bank vs. Huyck et al.
81—Hevner vs. McRea.
82—Mould vs. Mould.
83—Collier vs. Jaffray.
84—Hogan vs. Crumney.
85—Demmeler vs. Kronsberger,
86—Meyers vs. Meyers.
87—Redmond vs. Elmer et al.
88—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.
89—The Same vs. The Same.
90—Connor vs. Merklee et al.
91—Marcou vs. Baron.
92—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
93—Manning et al. vs. Solis.
94—Rose et al. vs. McBrair, Jr. et al.
95—Caldwell, Jr. et al. vs. Hadfield.
96—Marr vs. O'Bryan.
97—Spiro vs. Haggin et al.
98—Raisbeck vs. Van Santon, et al.
99—Broadhead vs. Bright.
100—Bright vs. Bright.
101—Oakley vs. Same.
102—Bright vs. Bright.
103—Yates County Salt Manufacturing Co. vs. Babcock.
104—The same vs. Kessler.
105—The same vs. Hutchinson.
106—De Cormian et al. vs. Noack et al.
107—Fiske vs. Harriet.
108—Keane vs. Nolan.
109—Gurnee vs. Dingee.
110—Dickerson vs. Dickerson.
111—Irving National Bank vs. Ackland.
112—Casey vs. Carroll.
113—McIntire vs. Griffin.
114—Schoder vs. Schlessinger.
115—Ives vs. Ives.
116—Albatson vs. Whitlock et al.
117—Cloflin vs. Dixon.
118—Van Name vs. Stevens.
119—Columbian Insurance Co. vs. Stevens.
120—Powers vs. Tilton et al.
121—The Same vs. Scheidnecht.
122—Church vs. Church.
123—Millemann et al. vs. Dillon.
124—Reamer vs. Reamer.
125—In re the petition of Wood to vacate assessment on Third-avenue.
126—Wiese et al. vs. Schlichting.
127—Smith et al. vs. Swisheimer.
128—In re Hutton &c.
129—Ross et al. vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
130—People, et al. Mead vs. Com'rs of Taxes.
131—Beers vs. The Same.
132—Bodine vs. The Same.
133—Palmer vs. The same.
134—Frohlichstein vs. Schutz.
135—Weeks vs. Satterlee et al.
136—Ellis et al. vs. Slaughter.
137—Briggs vs. Meyer et al.
138—Budderswick vs. Gusetv.
139—Devalte vs. Boyd et al.
140—Parr vs. Stemmeler.
141—Oettinger vs. Showinge
142—Butler vs. Tappan et al.
143—Brumley vs. Dezendorf et al.
144—Foshoy vs. Johnson.
145—Shaler Hall Quarry Co. vs. Wetmore.
146—Devotte vs. Brennan et al.
147—Leossins vs. Gerety et al.
148—Guriaide vs. Leahy et al.
149—Alexander et al. vs Howe.
150—Pettingill vs. New-York and Penn. Petroleum Mining Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—SEPT. 16.
Held by Hearne J.

Nos.
—Laraway vs. Van Cleaf.
19—Mooney vs. Cohn.
9—Ebbert vs. Coleman.
141—Reed vs. Crowell.
131—Burrass vs. Keyser.
76—Schryer vs. Edwards.
95—Hallet vs. Fields.
—Daly vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton-av. R. R.
144—Green vs. Lyons.
145—Healy vs. Lilienthal.
143½—Brown vs. Cooley.
146—Gibson vs. Hager.
148—Bloomer vs. Slaight.
149—Clement vs. Fowler.
150—Pomeroy vs. Prisschet.
151—Pettsch vs. McMullen.
152—Fragosean vs. Brenner.
153—Van Hauter vs. Hiller.
154—Church vs. Watson.
155—Donovan vs. Kershaw.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROOF OF DEBT CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN.

In the Matter of James M. Lowerre.—At the first meeting of creditors in this case, Nathaniel Niles, as agent for Edward M. Seabury proved and filed a claim of Seabury against the bankrupt, but he was not authorized by any letter of attorney from Seabury to vote on behalf of Seabury in the choice of an assignee. He then asked leave to withdraw from file the proof of Seabury's claim. To this the bankrupt objected.

It was stated that Seabury had accepted notes of the bankrupt for $5,000, and agreed to give him a full discharge when they were paid; that the notes were not yet due, and that these facts had, through an error on the part of Niles, been omitted from his deposition in proof of Seabury's claim. On this ground, in part, Niles asked leave to withdraw the deposition. The bankrupt objected to it.

The Register thought he ought to be allowed to amend the proof, but could not withdraw it, and certified the question to the Court.

Held by the Court—That the Register was right. Neither the proof of debt nor the deposition can be withdrawn, but the party ought to be allowed and required to amend his proof.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER BY BANKRUPT—REGISTER TO TAKE CHARGE OF IT TILL ASSIGNEE IS APPOINTED.

In the Matter of Abraham E. Hasbrouck.—In this case, on the appearance of the bankrupt before the Register, to whom the case was referred, he requested the Register to take possession of his property, consisting of a store of goods at Lloyd, in Ulster County, set forth in the bankrupt's schedule as of the value of $3,336 08. The Register declined to comply with the request of the bankrupt until he should be advised by the Court of his duty to do so. The Register states that the bankrupt's request was based upon the following words contained in section four of the act: "To receive the surrender of any bankrupt;" that there is nothing else in the act of that tenor, nor are there in it any provisions for the execution of such a trust by the Register; that by rule thirteen of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy," the Marshal is authorized to take possession of property, but the Register thinks that that provision applies only to cases of involuntary bankruptcy; and that as the property is or ought to be in the custody of the Court from and after the adjudication of bankruptcy, it is important to know who is to be responsible for it.

In a case of voluntary bankruptcy the debtor is required by section 11 of the act to state in his petition "his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors." By section 4 of the act the Register has the power, and it is made his duty, to "receive the surrender" of the bankrupt, and "to grant protection." These are all the provisions there are in the act in regard to surrender or protection. Form No. 1 contains an averment that the debtor "is willing to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors." Rule 5 of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy" provides that a Register may conduct proceedings in relation to the following matters, among others, when uncontested, namely: "Receiving the surrender of a bankrupt" and "granting protection thereon." In the present case, the bankrupt's petition was referred to the Register by Form No. 4. The Register does not state whether he has made an adjudication of bankruptcy according to Form No. 5, and issued a warrant according to Form No. 6; but I assume that he has done so. There is nothing in such warrant authorizing the Marshal to take possession of the property of the bankrupt, nor is there any provision in the act authorizing or requiring the Marshal to take possession of the property of a voluntary bankrupt. After the warrant form No. 6 is issued, notices of a meeting of creditors are to be given, which meeting may, under section eleven of the act, be held at as late a period as ninety days after the adjudication of bankruptcy and the issuing of the warrant. At such meeting an assignee is to be elected or appointed. The assignee has five days in which to accept the trust, and as soon as he is appointed and qualified an assignment of the bankrupt's estate is to be made to him by the Judge or the Register; and section fourteen provides that "such assignment shall relate back to the commencement of said proceedings in bankruptcy, and thereupon, by operation of law, the title to all such property and estate, both real and personal, shall vest in said assignee." It results from these provisions that during the interval between the adjudication of bankruptcy in the case of a voluntary bankrupt, and the delivery of the assignment to the assignee, and which interval may be as much as ninety-five days, or even more, the property of the bankrupt cannot, under the act, be put into the possession or custody of the Court, or of any officer acting under the Bankruptcy Act, but must remain in the possession and control of the bankrupt, unless it can, during that interval, be kept in the temporary custody of the Register, to be handed over by him to the assignee when elected or appointed. And there seems to be no scope for the operation of the provision in regard to the surrender of a bankrupt, unless it be construed to mean that a voluntary bankrupt may place his estate in the possession of the Register as soon as he is adjudicated a bankrupt.

In the case of an involuntary bankrupt, section 42 of the act requires that the warrant is to be issued to the Marshal as soon as the debtor is adjudged to be a bankrupt shall direct the Marshal to take possession of the estate of the debtor, and form No. 59 contains such a direction. The provision of rule No. 13 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, which says that "it shall be the duty of the Marshal, as messenger, to take possession of the property of the bankrupt, and to prepare, within three days from the time of taking such possession, a complete inventory of all the property and to return it as soon as completed," applies only to a case where a warrant is issued to the Marshal to seize the property, and, therefore, not to a case of voluntary bankruptcy. In analogy to this taking possession by the Court of the estate of a bankrupt in a case of involuntary bankruptcy as soon as an adjudication of bankruptcy is made, the act contemplates that a voluntary bankrupt, who states in his petition his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, may, as soon as he is adjudged to be a bankrupt, surrender his property into the hands of the Court by surrendering it to the Register who has made the adjudication of bankruptcy.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that if the debtor in this case has been adjudged a bankrupt, and requests the Register to receive a surrender of his property, the Register is authorized and required to receive such surrender, and to keep the property safely until it can be turned over to the assignee. It is true that the act contains no special provisions for the execution of the trust, but the power of the Court extends by section 1 of the act "to all acts, matters and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy," and the Register exercises the power of the Court in regard to the property.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 16.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE SOLDIERS DISPATCH COMPANY AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH—MANDAMUS DENIED.

The People on the Relation of the Soldiers Business Messenger and Dispatch Company vs. The Metropolitan Board of Health.

The following opinion, which explains itself, has just been rendered by CLERKE, J.: The Legislature by the act incorporating it, passed April 15, 1867, among other franchises granted them the right "to erect and maintain covered stands or booths on the streets of the cities and villages in said district," (the Metropolitan District,) "except Broadway, in the City of New-York," and directing that the number, size and location of said stands or booths shall be determined by the Metropolitan Board of Health, &c. The latter (the defendants in this action) refuse to act upon this direction on the ground that the Legislature in an act passed subsequently—in the same session—(April 25, 1867,) have revoked this power. The twelfth section of that act invests the Board of Metropolitan Police with the power possessed by the Mayor, Common Council, &c., of the City of New-York, of granting licenses to persons in respect to certain places and callings; and the said section contains the following provision: "But it shall not be lawful for said Board of Metropolitan Police, nor any other Board or officers, after the passage of this act, to grant permits, nor shall any permits be granted to any person or persons to occupy or obstruct any portion of any public street, sidewalk, pier, wharf, bulkhead, or place in said City."

The refusal of the defendants is based on this provision, and they maintain that it revokes or repeals the direction contained in the sixth section of the act incorporating the relators.

I. This latter act, it must be borne in mind, invests the relators with important franchises, of which the right to erect and maintain covered stands or booths on the streets is most prominent. The authority or direction given by the Board of Health is an essential constituent of this franchise, for it cannot be consummated without their action. Can it be supposed that the Legislature intended to revoke this franchise by language so general as is employed in the provision contained in the twelfth section of the act giving power to the Metropolitan Board of Police to grant licenses? No right or franchise can ever be revoked in terms so general and uncertain.

II. Even if the first act was unconnected with the bestowal of a franchise, the language of the subsequent act would not amount to a repeal. Repeal by implication, as we all know, is not favored, and the earlier statute remains in force, unless the later is manifestly repugnant to and inconsistent with it, or unless the later act takes some notice of the former, plainly indicating an intention to abrogate it. The provision in the twelfth section of the act relating to the power given to the Metropolitan Board of Police contains nothing repugnant to the earlier act, and does not refer to it in any way whatever.

III. Besides, this section forbids boards and officers granting permits to occupy or obstruct any portion of the public streets. The power given to the defendants in relation to the booths or stands which the relators are authorized to erect and maintain in the streets, is not a power to grant permits, but a direction or authority to determine the number, size and location of booths and stands; the locality of which shall be previously selected and fixed by the relators, with the consent of the lessee or owner of the property adjoining, or against the booth or stand. I have no hesitation, therefore, for these and other reasons, which it is unnecessary to specify here, in deciding that the defendants are under an obligation to comply with the requirements contained in the 6th section of the act incorporating the relators. But as the permits of the owner and lessee of the adjoining property to the locations selected by the relators are not in my opinion properly authenticated, so as to show the defendants sufficiently in default, I cannot grant, at present, the writs of *mandamus* for which the Attorney-General applies.

I will add that clearly the defendants have an ample discretion in determining the number, size and location of the booths and stands. I only say that they cannot refuse to take any action in the performance

of a duty which the Legislature has devolved upon them.

Motion denied without costs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 16.

By Clerke, J.

Philip Leppla vs. Helena Leppla; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Mary J. Towne vs. Joseph H. Towne; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Chas. P. Fay vs. Caroline M. Fay; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Alexander Boscher vs. Joseph B. Laurent; motion to discharge order of arrest granted; $10 costs; the defendant to abide the event. The People ex rel. The Soldiers' Business and Dispatch Company vs. The Metropolitan Board of Health; motion denied without costs. James Turner et al. vs. Mark Hall; motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event. Abby P. Stowell vs. Samuel A. Stowell; motion granted, &c.; no costs. Henry Redmond vs. Wm. Elmer et al.; motion to stay proceedings granted; $10 to plaintiff to abide the event. Joseph A. Sterling vs. James G. Hamill; motion granted so far as to allow defendant within ten days to serve case, from entry of order herein; $10 costs to plaintiff.

By Judge Barnard.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; the motion to dissolve the injunction is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 16.

By Judge McCunn.

Amanda Best vs. Ja. Ludlow: motion granted. In the matter of John C. Baillie: motion granted. Chas. Muller vs. Chas. Belmont: motion granted. Edward Freeman vs. Lewis S. Robbins: motion granted. Henry V. Schanck vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Six cases were called for trial yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. Of the prisoners arraigned four were sentenced to the Penitentiary or State Prison, one was acquitted, and two discharged under suspended sentence. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people.

DRUGGING AND ROBBING.

Thomas Walters was placed at the bar under an indictment of robbery in the first degree. The circumstances of the affair were as follows: On the afternoon of the 31st of July an unsophisticated countryman named John Hurley arrived in this City, and in the evening took a walk through the streets with a view of studying Metropolitan night-life. In the course of his wanderings he was met by two men who pretended an acquaintance with him, and invited him to enter a saloon and take a friendly drink with them. After several drinks Hurley became stupid and helpless, and gladly accepted the company of his newly-found friends homeward. Toward midnight, Officer Mooney, of the Fifth Precinct, while passing a lumber-yard in Canal-street, near Washington-street, discovered a man lying upon the ground near the gate, and bending over him two other individuals who acted in a suspicious manner. The policeman endeavored to seize hold of both of them, but one of the men was too active for him and succeeded in making his escape. The prisoner was handed over to the custody of another officer, who conveyed him to the Station-house. Upon searching the clothing of the prostrate man his pockets were found to have been reversed and rifled of their contents. When the victim was discovered he was unconscious, and remained so for several hours. When confronted by the prisoner on the following morning the countryman identified him as one of the men who had drugged him on the previous evening. He remembered walking a little way with them after leaving the saloon on the night in question, but could not recollect any of the circumstances of the robbery. In a conversation with Officer Henderson, Walters admitted that he "went through" Mr. Hurley, but that his (Walters') partner had the proceeds. Despite the completeness of the evidence against him, the prisoner yesterday entered a plea of not guilty, and demanded a jury trial. The result was his conviction and sentence to the State Prison for five years.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Jerome pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a horse, valued at $225, the property of Mr. Charles Hopper, of No. 120 Eighth-street. State Prison two years and six months.

William Clark, a hand employed until recently on board the steamer *Saratoga*, acknowledged that he stole $37 in United States notes from a fireman of the same vessel on the 7th of May last.

John Williamson pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 4th inst. the accused entered the tailoring establishment of Mr. Hackett, of No. 62 Charlton-street, and while he engaged the attention of the proprietor, an associate ran away with two pieces of Melton cloth worth $68. State Prison two years and six months.

William Gillespie and John Reilly were arraigned for stealing $7 worth of clothing from William Eaves on the 29th of July last. The former, a mere lad, pleaded guilty, and was returned to a naval vessel on board of which he belongs. Reilly denied his guilt, and upon being tried by a jury was acquitted.

Charles Ratke pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Jacob Mayer, of No. 412 Seventh-avenue. The complainant was robbed of $75 in money and a watch worth $10, while lodging in the same room with the prisoner, on the night of the 25th of August. A second indictment hanging over the prisoner for a similar offence, the Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Darbey Kelly pleaded guilty of stealing a check for $66 upon the Marine Bank, with the proceeds of which he purchased a new suit of clothes. The complainant, a shipmate with the prisoner, did not press the charge, and in view of the previous good character of Kelly, he was discharged under suspended sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

George E. Wilson and Charles Muir—grand larceny.
James Ryan—grand larceny.
Charles Miller—larceny from person.
Edward Kerler—larceny from person.
Albert Hubbell—grand larceny.
John Kennedy—burglary.
Charles Rogers—burglary.
George Hall—felonious assault and battery.
John Meyer and Charles Mompert—burglary.
Andrew McDermott—grand larceny.
Michael Devlin—grand larceny.
Annie Meyer—grand larceny.
William Morgan—grand larceny.
James Bennett—grand larceny.
Michael Mulloy, S. Costello, Barney Collin—grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 16, 1867.

$3,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s,C.		100 Wells Fargo Ex. s30	64⅜
'62	114⅜	25 U. S. Ex. Co.	66
40,000 do	114⅜	20 Amer. Ex.	65
750 do.......Small.	114	25 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₩	
500 do	114⅜	cent. paid	14
50,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅞	10 Pacific Mail	140½
12,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		200 do	140⅝
'64	109⅝	100 do.....2d call	140⅝
28,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		300 N. Y. Cen	108¼
'65	111	100 do.....s10	108⅛
6,000 do	111	200 do	108⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.,		200 do.....b30	108⅜
'67, New Issue	108⅛	300 do.....2d call	108⅛
25,000 Missouri 6s	104⅛	100 do.....b30	108⅜
30,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R.		100 Erie Railroad. s10	69
R. Issue	104⅜	900 do	69⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s, new.	49	200 do.....b30	69⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s....new	65⅛	100 do.....2d call	69⅛
8,000 do......2d call	65⅜	100 do.....s15	69⅛
4,000 N.Car.St.6s.nw.	54	200 Reading. R.	102⅜
1,000 Conn. St. 6s	102	700 M. S. & N. I.	81⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	200 do.....s10	81⅜
1,000 Hud. R.2d S.F.B.	106	100 Ill. Central R.....s30	121
1,000 Harlem 1st M.	104	10 Cle. Col. & Cin. st.	101
5,000 Alt. & T.H.1stM.	92	500 Chi. & N. W.	45⅛
2,000 Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	89⅛	100 do	45⅛
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s,	91	300 do...2d call s60	45
2,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	100⅛	200 do	45⅛
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M	98⅜	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	69⅜
25 Am. Ex. Bk.	119	400 Clev. & Tol. R. s10	128⅛
6 Fourth National	109	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65⅛
300 West. U. Tel.	42⅞	100 do.....s60	65⅜
100 do	43	100 do.....c	65⅜
22 do	42⅞	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	69
200 Quick. Min.	27⅛	100 do.....2d call	67
250 Adams Ex. Co.	66	200 P., F. W. & C.	104⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S 5s. '71,R.	117	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	81
4,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s. C.		100 do	80⅞
'62	114⅜	100 do	80⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		300 do	80⅜
C. '64	109⅜	100 do	80⅜
100,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '65		10 Ill. Cen. R.	121½
new iss	108⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R		100 do.....b10	44⅜
'67, New Is.	108⅛	300 do	44⅜
100,000 U. S. 5-20s., C.		200 do.....b30	44⅜
'67, New Is.	108⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69⅛
4,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s,		2500 do	69⅜
2d Ser.	107⅛	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	128
10,000 O. & M. C.	27⅜	600 Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	104	100 do.....s15	103
25 Adams Ex. Co.	66	400 do.....b60	103⅛
200 Canton Co.....b30	46⅛	700 do.....b60	103⅛
300 West. U. Tel.....s3	42⅜	200 Mil. & St. Paul	45
100 Quicksilver	26	200 do	45
100 Pacific Mail	141	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	108	300 Tol. W. & W.	46
100 do	108⅛	100 Pitts., F. W. & C.	104
100 do.....2d call	108	100 do.....s10	104
100 Erie Railroad	68⅛	20 Chi. & Alt.	125
200 do.....2d call	68⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	128
100 Reading R.	102⅜	30 Chi., B. & Q.	126
200 do.....s60	102		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	64½	300 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	87
100 West. U. Tel.....s3	42⅛	200 do	87
300 N. Y. Cen	108	200 Cleve. & Tol	128⅛
200 do	108	200 do	128⅜
100 do.....c	108	300 do	128⅜
200 Erie R.	68⅜	100 Chic., R. I. & P. s3	103⅛
400 do.....b3	69	200 do	103⅛
400 do.....c	69	200 Chic. & N. W.	45⅛
100 Adams Express	66⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	66	100 do	69⅛
300 M. So. & N. I. R.	81⅛	400 do.....s3	69⅜
100 do.....c	81⅜	100 do.....b3	69⅜
100 do.....s3	81		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer.	27	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	108
200 Pac. Mail	140⅜	500 do	108⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	42⅛	100 do.....b10	108⅛
200 do.....b30	42⅜	600 M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
100 do.....b3	42⅜	100 do	81⅛
100 do.....b30	42⅜	100 do.....s15	81⅜
100 do.....c	42⅜	100 do.....b4	81⅜
1500 Erie R.		100 Clev. & Tol.	128⅛
100 do.....b3	68	200 Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅛
100 do.....c	68⅜	100 do	103⅜
100 do.....b10	68⅜	100 do.....c	103⅜
100 do.....b3	68⅛	100 do.....s60	103⅛
100 do.....s5	68⅛	300 Chic. & N.W.	44⅜
100 do.....b15	69	100 do	44⅜
100 Reading R.	102⅛	100 do.....b3	44⅜
100 do.....c	102⅛	300 Chic. & N.W.Pf.	69⅛
400 do.....b3	102⅛	100 do	69⅜
1300 do	102⅛	400 do	69⅜
100 do.....b3	102⅛	200 P. F. W. & C.	104⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000 O. & M. Certif.	27⅛	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
8,000 do	27	200 do	103⅛
2,000 do	27	100 do	103⅛
25 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₩ c. p.	13	1000 Chi. & N. W.	44
100 West. U. Tel.	42⅜	100 do	44
200 Erie R.	68⅜	200 do.....b15	44
2100 do	68⅛	100 Clev. & Tol	128⅛
500 do	68⅜	200 do.....b15	129
300 do	68⅜	600 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	68⅜
600 do	68⅛	100 do	68⅜
400 do.....b3	68⅛	200 do	68⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	131	200 do.....s10	68⅜
600 Reading R.	102⅛	100 do.....s5	68⅜
600 Clev. & Pitts	86	100 do	68⅜
200 do	86⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅜
100 Mil. & St. P.	45⅛	300 do	103⅜
300 Mich. S. N. I.	80⅜	100 do.....s15	103⅜
100 do.....s60	80	200 do.....b3	103⅜
200 do	80⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,936,027
Increase in Specie	217,327
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	4,480,542
Decrease in Deposits	2,095,339
Increase in Circulation	307,056

	Sept. 15, 1866.	Sept. 14, 1867.	Sept. 7, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$73,307,700	$73,707,700	$73,467,700
Local Capital..	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,462,500
Total Capital...	$83,070,200	$83,170,200	$82,920,200
Loans	270,806,504	254,160,587	250,224,560
Gold and Gold Notes	7,357,369	8,184,946	7,967,619
Other L. Tend'r	90,773,232	65,176,903	69,657,445
Deposits	224,844,647	193,086,775	195,182,114
Circulation	29,360,371	34,015,228	33,708,172
In Sub-Tres'y	87,084,804	119,381,267	114,214,666

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$729,231	Citizens'	$132,493
Merchants'	881,969	Market	540,888
Mechanics'	578,000	St. Nicholas	753,659
Union	489,270	Shoe & Leather	948,050
Phenix	287,110	Continental	569,793
Tradesmen's	796,313	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	458,112	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	488,716	Atlantic	98,298
Butchers & D.	259,134	Importers'	501,822
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	267,688	M. Association	308,632
Seventh Ward	178,511	Grocers'	78,050
State	242,000	East River	288,500
Am. Exchange	993,709	Fourth	2,967,974
Commerce	5,956,440	Central	1,675,134
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	799,870	Ninth	929,550
Mercantile	481,575	First	445,101
Pacific	140,288	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,551
Chatham	129,420	Tenth	904,800
North America	883,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,054	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,445	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,208,850	Eighth	249,200

Total 50 National Banks	$33,948,526
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	66,702
Total on Clearing-house report, Sept. 14	$34,015,228
On previous report, Sept. 7	33,708,172
Increase in circulation	$307,056

The official results of the Bank return are much the same as we foreshadowed in our weekly review of this morning. By the courtesy of the Manager of the Clearing-house the Press is substantially apprised late on every Saturday of the changes in the statement from the previous week. The Eighth National Bank, with a Capital of $250,000, is now reporting through the Clearing-house.

The rate for Money to the Brokers is now fairly advanced to 6 ₩ cent., with exceptions at 5 ₩ cent. on the Public Funds, and where balances are voluntarily left with leading firms on their own securities. There was a good offering of Money at 6 ₩ cent. to-day, and the market is generally reported easy at this advance. The volume of business at the Stock Exchange, however, is so very moderate that no important demand for Money to carry on the Railway speculation is felt, while the movement in the Public Funds is rather firmer than on Friday and Saturday, owing in part to the advancing quotation for United States 5-20s in London and Frankfort. By sympathy the Foreign demand for the May and November issues of 1862-65 has imparted firmness to the new Bonds of 1865-67, January and July, which are 108 ₩ cent. this afternoon.

The Gold Room has ruled steady through the day at 144¼@144⅜ ₩ cent., a fraction better than on Saturday night. But there is no improvement in the Foreign Exchanges. The pressure of prime short sight bills on London continues, and the rates for these and for 60-days' standard bills are 109⅛@109¼ ₩ cent. sales, although some of the leading 60-day drawers decline to sell short sight at the going terms.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was steady and on some descriptions a fraction higher through the early part of the day, but after 1 o'clock Erie gave way below 69 ₩ cent., and there was some pressure upon Michigan Southern down to 81@80½ ₩ cent., which caused a general weakness on the New-York and Western list and also on Reading; the bearish interest in the market taking the lead in selling at the decline of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the closing quotations of Saturday.

At 5 o'clock P. M., after the adjournment of the Boards, there was a general eagerness to press the sale of the Railway Stocks for the bearish account, encouraged by the break in Erie and Michigan Southern. The Northwest Stocks were especially raided, and Fort Wayne and Rock Island were lower. The following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	N. West Pref.	69⅜	68⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛	114⅛	Rock Island	103⅜	102⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108	Fort Wayne	104⅛	103⅜
N. Y. Central	108⅜	107⅞	W. U. Telegraph	43	42⅜
Erie	69⅜	68	Cumberland	34	33⅜
Hudson	131⅜	131	Mariposa, Pref.	20	19⅜
Reading	102⅜	102⅜	St. Paul Pref.	65⅜	65
Mich. Southern	81⅜	79⅜	Pacific Mail	141⅛	141
Pittsburgh	87⅛	86⅜	Toledo & Wabash	46⅜	45⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65⅛	American Gold	144⅜	144⅜
Northwest	45⅜	43⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	142	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ₩ cent., coup, 1868	141	Oregon W. L., ½ yr	106
6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	111⅛	Stp. ct. reg, 1871	116⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅜	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	118
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅛	5 ₩ cent. reg. 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	10-40 reg	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	110⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 reg. 1865, new iss	108	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108	7 3-10 3d series	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg, B'y loan	107	Indiana 5 ₩ ct. War Lo	98
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	97
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅛	Mich. 7 ₩ c. War l'n	98
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	66
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	66⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	100⅛	Tennessee new bds	66⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	Tennessee 5s, new bds	62
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Virginia 6s, new bds	49
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	73
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	54
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101	North Carolina n. bds.	54
Illinois war loan	101	Missouri 6s	104⅛
Indiana 6 ₩ ct. War Lo	97		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Irving	106
Mechanics'	118⅛	Metropolitan	132
Union	118	Shoe and Leather	111⅛
America	140	Corn Exchange	120
Phenix	105	New-York County	150
Seventh Ward	107	Importers' & Trad's	117
State of New-York	110	Manuf's & Merch'ts	105
Commerce	117	Central National	107⅛
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	106
Bank of North Am's	108	Oriental	130
Hanover	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93⅛	Tol. & W 2d M.	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	108	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	78
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	98	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	87⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	105⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. In.	96⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Mich. C., s. 1st M. 8s, '82	111	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. d'ts. c.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	113	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	89	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	80

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of August, ult., and of the earnings and expenses for first eight months of fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.
From freight	$376,383 07	$417,515 99
From passengers	200,240 31	205,169 08
From express matter	7,987 50	8,100 00
From mail	7,825 00	7,825 00
From rent of railway	7,083 33	7,083 33
From miscellaneous	2,600 00	2,507 43
Total	$602,089 21	$648,200 83
Expenses	388,124 88	390,897 77
Net earnings	$213,964 33	$252,303 06
Earn. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	$4,519,893 67	$4,819,693 73
Ex. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	3,229,150 15	3,465,050 95
Net earnings for 8 mos.	$1,290,743 52	$1,354,642 78

In explanation (says the Auditor) of the apparent anomaly of this Company showing a decrease in its August earnings, while some other east and west lines exhibit more or less of an increase, it is proper to say that the movement of the grain crop, from which such increased earnings arise, is thus far by the lines leading into Chicago from the south and west, and from that city by lines leading to and from ports on Lake Erie. The movement of the crop by all rail lines to the east has not yet commenced. The late advance in freight rates was also made so late in the month as to produce no favorable effect on the August earnings.

The following notice has been issued from the office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, under date of Cleveland, Sept. 12:

"In accordance with a resolution of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office, in the City of Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its Capital Stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September, inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867."

The payment in July of the forged check of Mr. VANDERBILT for $75,000 on the City National Bank to a party unknown to the Teller, Mr. WORTH, is severely commented upon by some of our contemporaries. It may have been a careless error. We are inclined to agree that it was, considering the very large sum involved. But it is due to Mr. WORTH to remember that his own pen and ink sketch of the forger led to his pursuit and successful detection and arrest in Illinois. The aptness and skill of Mr. WORTH as an amateur artist in sketching or etching with his pen are well known to his personal friends. The specimens of his art have hitherto been of a humorous character—combining aptitude with a ready appreciation of the ridiculous. The present occasion is no doubt the first opportunity which has afforded to his employers a practical, and, as it proved, a highly useful application of his favorite amusement. We hope it will prove the last. His friends would much prefer to laugh over his pen and ink drawings of the heads of the *ancients* of Greek and Roman history and mythology, with a witty infusion of the *modern* situations, to congratulating him upon a second success in detecting a New-York forger.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $466,000; receipts for gold notes, $524,000; total receipts, $6,509,801 27; total payments, $5,105,748 63; balance, $120,785,840 34.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 16.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	13,424	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	50
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs	1,141
Wheat, bushels	43,137	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	60,771	Whisky, bbls.	259
Rye, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	142,229		

ASHES—Continue in demand at $9 50@$9 62½ for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 264 bbls.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former quotations. Java at 24½c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Middling grades, 25c.@26c. ₩ lb., on sales and resales of 780 bales against receipts of 1,366 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts last week	1,720
Receipts preceding week	4,120
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	6,221
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	437,523
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,307
Exports since Sept. 1	2,835
Exports since Jan. 1	331,875
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,969,291
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,554,458
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	71,143

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th inst., in introducing its annual Cotton exhibit, remarks that "the present statement shows the whole Cotton crop of the year just closed to be 1,969,291 bales, which is a decrease of 181,752 bales when compared with that of 1866. The crop of Sea Island Cotton foots up 43,430 bales. The stock remaining on hand at the shipping ports at the close of the year was 71,143 bales, being a large decrease in comparison with any previous year."

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Statement for the Year ending Aug. 31, 1867.

Export— NEW-ORLEANS.	Bales.
To foreign ports	618,940
Coastwise	248,376
Stock Sept. 1, 1867	15,256
Total	882,572
Deduct—	
Received from Mobile	26,676
Received from Montgomery	10,792
Received from Florida	11,810
Received from Texas	19,081
Stock Sept. 1, 1866	102,082
Total	180,441
Total, 1867	702,131
Total, 1866	711,629

Export— ALABAMA.	
To foreign ports from Mobile	153,424
Coastwise, including 10,792 bales from Montgomery to New-Orleans direct	108,950
Burned at Mobile	2,437
Stock Sept. 1, 1867	3,714
Total	268,525
Deduct—	
Stock Sept. 1, 1866	29,009
Total 1867	239,516
Total 1866	424,724

Export— TEXAS.	
To foreign ports from Galveston	75,708
Coastwise	112,779
Stock Sept. 1, 1867	3,233
Total	191,720
Deduct—	
Stock Sept. 1, 1866	7,688
Total 1867	184,132
Total 1866	174,985

Export— FLORIDA.	
To foreign ports	3,019
Coastwise—Upland	40,437
Sea Island	11,521
Burned at Apalachicola, &c.	1,119
Stock Sept. 1, 1867	5
Total	56,101
Deduct—	
Stock Sept. 1, 1866	162
Total 1867	55,939
Total 1866	149,139

Export— GEORGIA.	Sea Island.	Upland.
To foreign ports from Savannah	8,053	106,449
Coastwise	7,056	142,142
Burned at Savannah	—	51
Stock in Savannah, Sept. 1, 1867	123	511
Total	15,233	249,153
Deduct—		
Received from Florida	4,998	280
Stock in Savannah, Sept. 1, 1866	447	2,793
Total	5,445	3,073
	9,788	246,170
Total 1867		255,960
Total 1866		265,373

Export— SOUTH CAROLINA.		
To foreign ports from Charleston	7,882	73,809
Coastwise	8,786	80,942
Burned at Beaufort & Hilton Head	8	3
Stock in Charleston, Sept. 1, 1867	194	1,034
Total	16,902	154,885
Exports from Georgetown, Port Royal, &c., to Northern Ports	687	915
Total	17,589	155,800
Deduct—		
Received from Florida	6,300	288
Stock in Charleston, Sept. 1, 1866	268	5,300
Total	6,626	5,588
	10,963	150,212

Total 1867	132,967
Total 1866	113,210

Export— NORTH CAROLINA.	
To foreign ports	534
Coastwise	37,998
Stock, Sept. 1, 1867	50
Total 1867	38,289
Total 1866	64,580

Export— VIRGINIA.	
To foreign ports	11,900
Coastwise, manufactured, &c.	99,652
Burned at Norfolk	2,500
Stock, Sept. 1, 1867	200
Total	114,252
Deduct—	
Stock, Sept. 1, 1866	3,466
Total 1867	110,786
Total 1866	37,531

TENNESSEE, ETC.	
Shipments from Memphis	217,626
Shipments from Nashville, &c.	55,148
Stock in Memphis and Nashville, Sept. 1, 1867	1,902
Total	274,776
Deduct—	
Shipments to New-Orleans	43,615
Stock in Memphis, Sept. 1, 1866	10,831
Total	54,446
Total 1867	220,330
Total 1866	221,885
Total crop 1867	1,969,291
Total crop 1866	2,154,043
Decrease	181,752

Consumption.

		Bales.
Total crop of the United States, as stated		1,969,291
Stock on hand at the commencement of the year Sept. 1866:		
In Southern Ports		162,836
In Northern Ports		120,856
Total		283,692
Making a supply of		2,252,983
Deduct therefrom—		
The Exports to Foreign Ports	1,557,158	
Less foreign included	2,700	—1,554,458
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867:		
In Southern Ports	15,920	
In Northern Ports	55,222	
Total	71,143	
Burnt at Mobile and Florida	3,558	
Burnt at Savannah and Charleston	96	
Burnt and manufactured in Virginia	8,500	
Total	12,152	—1,637,753
Taken for home use north of Virginia		615,230

The crop of Sea Island Cotton for the past year, included in the general statement, is as follows: Florida, 11,521; Georgia, 15,111; and South Carolina, 16,798 bales. Total, 43,430 bales.

The quantity of new Cotton received at the shipping ports to the 1st of September, 1867, was 17 bales.

Exports to Foreign Ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1867.

Ports.	To Great Britain.	To France.	To other foreign ports.	Total.
New-Orleans, La.	403.571	160,852	54,567	618,940
Mobile, Ala.	145,566	4,352	3,5.6	153,424
Texas	59,651	....	16,057	75,708
Florida	3,019	....	....	3,019
Savannah	111,993	950	1,550	114,502
Charleston, S. C	75,547	3,524	1,825	80,896
North Carolina	534	....	....	534
Virginia	11,900	....	....	11,900
New-York	376,101	28,460	66,035	470,596
Baltimore	7,820	....	155	7,975
Philadelphia	2,650	....	....	2,650
Boston	16,752	....	262	17,014
Grand total, 1866-67.	1,215,054	198,147	143,957	1,557,158
Total, 1865-66	1,262,271	220,650	71,743	1,554,664
Increase	....	....	72,214	2,499
Decrease	47,217	22,503	....	....

Stock of Cotton in the Interior Towns not included in the Receipts.

	1867.	1866.
Augusta and Hamburg, Sept. 1	2,271	9,588
Macon, Ga., Sept. 1	912	2,861
Columbus, Ga., Sept. 1	358	2,801
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1	560	2,600
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1	1,080	10,831
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1	522	900
Total	5,703	29,581

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in to-day, closing heavily for all other than the high grades, which have been in light supply, and wanted at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 25; very poor to good extra State at $9 60@$10 50; good to choice extra State at $10 60@$11 20; poor to choice shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 75 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 25
Extra State	9 60@11 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 25@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 75

Southern Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $9 75@$13 50 for new, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $5 50@$7 75 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderately active request at $6 for City, $6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,300 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 50 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, especially to arrive, and prices have generally favored buyers. The demand has been moderate, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) part at $2 45; No. 1 Spring, at $2 24@$2 25½; No. 2 do., at $2 18@$2 22, chiefly at $2 18@$2 20; White Genesee at $2 55; Amber State at $2 44@$2 45; White Southern at private terms; Amber do. at $2 38 and White California at $2 62½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been active and buoyant at much higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 23½, mostly $1 23, for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, at $1 21@$1 23 for do. in store; closing at $1 23@$1 23½ for prime, afloat, and $1 17@$1 21½ for unsound and damp in store and afloat, $1 24 for part of a load of nearly Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand to-day; sales 6,400 bushels, including State at $1 48@$1 50, and Western at $1 39@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in brisk demand, opening firmly but closing heavily. We quote New Western at 66½c.@68. ₩ bushel, sales 136,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville bound to the Hudson River during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867: Onward, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Thomas Guest, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Stillman, Oswego, wheat; C. H. Bliss, Buffalo, oats; T. Cumings, Buffalo, corn; Allie Rooker, Oswego, oats, &c.; S. A. Covell, Jr., Buffalo, oats, &c.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Sept. 16, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	242,020	Barley	9,705
Corn	1,165,196	Malt	55,477
Oats	246,294	Peas	10,720
Rye	13,931		

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 55c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand and steady, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have been steady but less active.

MOLASSES—Is in slack request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 54c.@56c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₩ gallon; do. in bond, 52c.@52½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5 12½; Resin at $4@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25½; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more demand, especially Fish Oils, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet to-day, closing at 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 14½c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 28c.@32½c. for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy, lower and irregular to-day, on a moderate business, chiefly speculative. Sales since our last 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 75 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 62, regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime, and Extra Prime, and $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Government took 1,800 bbls. Prime Mess at $24 62½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 280 pkgs. Bacon has been in more request; sales 300 boxes Cumberland Cut, deliverable in December and January, at 11c., and 50 boxes short rib, ice-cured, at 14c. ₩ lb. Lard has been quiet and rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., the latter an extreme price, for small lots, ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 128 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in moderate request at 25c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 6c.@15c., as extremes, ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₩ lb.	30 @40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails	28 @33
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₩ lb.	32 @33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb.	28 @30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb.	32 @33
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb.	27 @30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	23 @25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	17 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	13 @15
Grease Butter, original packages, ₩ lb.	9 @10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₩ lb.	13½@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb.	12 @13
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₩ lb.	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb.	6 @8

RICE—Has been quiet; since our last, prices have not varied much. We take the following from the Charleston *Courier* of Sept. 13:

Statement of the Rice Crop of South Carolina and Georgia, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1867.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Exports from Charleston.	Tierces.
To foreign ports	[illegible]
Coastwise	10,455
Shipped to the interior	588
City consumption	9,800
Stock, Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]—21,031

GEORGIA.

Exports from Savannah.	Tierces.
To foreign ports	30
Coastwise	6,019
City consumption (estimated)	8,000—14,049
Total crop for the year	35,080

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@13c., and 176 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

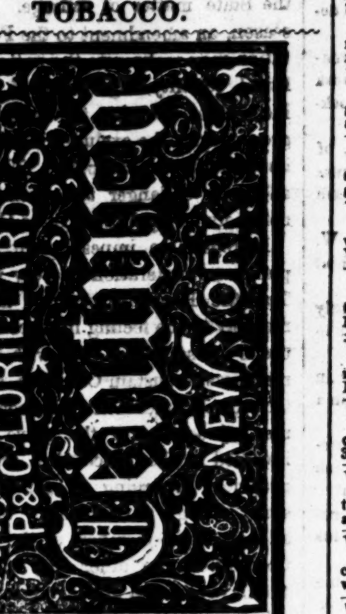
TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 94,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12⅞c., chiefly at 12½c.@12⅝c.; 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 94,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 200 bbls., in bond, at 37½c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,000 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ₩ ton. For London, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ₩ hhd. For other ports, the engagements were unimportant.

TOBACCO.

$100 PACKED IN THIS BRAND DAILY!!



SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced cooks, laundresses, first-class waitresses, housemaids, experienced nurses, seamstresses who cut, fit and operate; also good plain cooks and general houseworkers. These servants are of a superior class, and have the most unexceptionable references from the first families in Brooklyn, where they have served. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A STEADY, respectable Scotch Protestant woman, as invalid, nurse or housekeeper; is fully competent, and experienced in sickness; will make herself generally useful, and will work for the interest of her employers; has good references; no objection to travel. Can be seen through the week at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, such as boneing and larding, all kinds of soups and meats, pastry, and fruits, jellies, and baking of bread and cakes of all kinds; no objection to first-class boarding-house or small hotel; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from where she has lived four and five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., one stairs up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, and first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation as baster, mender and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best City reference. Call for two days on third floor front room, No. 396 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant widow, a situation as laundress, or to do general housework in a small family where she can have her child (three years old) with her; City or country; can be seen for two days, at No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a Protestant woman as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing or attend to butter-making; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker and has no objection to assist with the washing; a private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 325 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent German women as good cooks; will assist in washing; also, two smart German girls; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands soups, pastry and made dishes; understands English cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; competent in all its branches; first-class cook; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches; the best of references if required. Call for two days at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st and Av. A, fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress who thoroughly understands French fluting, finery and her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a middle-aged French woman, for one or two single gentlemen: she would undertake the general work of the house and take care of their linen; she can furnish best City reference. Address A. S., 387 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or, would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO RESPECTable German girls, Protestants; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or sewing. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., through the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, as seamstress and to assist with children or chamberwork; owns a sewing machine. Apply to her present employer, No. 51 East 38th-st., (new No. 117.)

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl, to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found neat, respectful and economical, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK, such as house cleaning; is a first-rate cleaner; also a good washer and ironer; also a good hand around the house until they get in help. Apply at No. 464 West 26th-st., near 10th-av. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on a machine; City or country; has good references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; baking and pastry and all kinds of family cooking, game and soups and making ice cream and butter; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st.; good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing and see to growing children; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of first-class servants. City and country, all nations; excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, ladies' maids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and operating on Wheeler and Wilson's machine thoroughly. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 444 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; is good cook and an excellent baker; understands cooking thoroughly; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to engage with a few families by the day or week. Apply, by note or otherwise, at No. 196 45th-st., corner 8th-av., up stairs. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow, as sick nurse or housekeeper; fully competent to fill either position. Address, for two days, Mrs. F. M., Station B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to wait on a lady and sew, or as seamstress and to assist with light chamberwork; has the best of references. Call at No. 13[illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her residence, No. 346 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 147 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Charlton-st., side door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 238 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NURSE AND seamstress, with good references, a situation; willing to go any distance in the country, or would travel to Europe; very fond of children. Apply at 384 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls in one house—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 384 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands good cooking; is also a good washer, ironer, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and operating on sewing-machines; good City reference. Apply at No. 81 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 117 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITRESS who fully understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 125 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call No. 349 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting. Can be seen for two days at No. 600 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN; one as first-class cook, and the other as laundress; they have good City reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the cook's washing. Call at No. 303 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; is a good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUAtion in a fancy-store to learn the business of a saleswoman. Address, for two days, E. H., Station E Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at 108 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 167 west 19th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or cook and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st., third floor front, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; has got good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 327 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain sewer; two years' reference. Call at No. 249 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation as housekeeper or governess; references exchanged. Apply at 7 Carroll-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker work by the day in private families. Address No. 541 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 392 7th-av.—fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUANION BY A SCOTCHwoman in a private family as cook; has good reference. Apply at No. 210 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman to cook, wash and iron. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED FOR A FIRST-class competent laundress; does fluting and all kinds of family clothes in the neatest manner; also lace curtains equal to new on reasonable terms. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for Mrs. CAIN.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands it thoroughly; first-class fluter; no objection to go out by the day. Mrs. COWAN, No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF GETTING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 38 East 33d-st.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, will go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY the day or week; understands Wheeler or Wilson's machine; can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address No. 223 East 29th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND parlormaid wishes a situation in a private family; would do the fine washing; three years' reference given. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORed servants at SIMMS' Employment Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, &c., constantly on hand; also the best of waiters and coachmen ready for you.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., &c., moderate to suit.

SELECT SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., for all capacities, City and country, Protestant and Catholic, with good recommendations, at the large, first-class Servants' Institute, No. 81 6th-av.; wages according to ability.

SELECT SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., for all capacities, City and country. Protestant and Catholic, with good recommendations, at the large, first-class Servants' Institute, No. 384 Bowery.

AT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMPLOYment Association, No. 364 6th-av., near 23d-st., first-class German and Irish Protestant girls, City and country.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; three years' reference from one place. Call on or address W. W., No. 110 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a small private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address for two days, W. E., No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife: man gardener and coachman; also can milk cows and understands farm work; wife good cook and butter-maker; has first-class City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENtleman's place by a married man, without family; understands gardening in all its branches; can give four years' City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Scotchman with a small family as farmer or gardener; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 876 Broadway to-day, or address GARDENER, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS butler in a private family, by a very active, steady young man; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITER, at Lazear & Sharp's House Furnishing Store, No. 198 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of references; country preferred. Call on or address E. C., at Elting & Peavey's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class Englishman just arrived from Paris, in a private family; best of references as to capability, &c., produced. Call or address S. W. H., Excelsior Stable, No. 1,308 Broadway, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address JAMES, No. 156 East 23rd-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of valuable horses, by an American single man, sober, industrious and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address his present employer, at Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, with first-class references; fully understands his business; can milk, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference from his present employer, who has sold his establishment. Call at private stable No. 5 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED coachman or porter in a store; wife as cook; boy as waiter. Inquire of TATUS, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., (Washington Parade.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German; one who understands his business in all its branches. Call or address, for one week, J. H., Clifton, Staten Island, by Mr. Ch. Steig, tailor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st., private stables, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children, a situation as first-class gardener; has had several years' experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; also the laying out of kitchen garden and the growing of vegetables, planting of orchards, and laying out of pleasure grounds, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply at J. M. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a Scotch gardener; is married, and has a first-class practical knowledge of his business; his wife is a first-class dairy woman or laundress. We have known them for several years, and can recommend them to any gentleman wising their services. Call on or address ELTING & PEAVEY, late Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young sober faithful man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening and the care of all kinds of stock, and is a good milker; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference; is not afraid of work. Address M. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; thoroughly understands the entire charge of any gentleman's place, both greenhouse, grapery and vegetable; best City reference from last employers. Address J. W., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS fully capable of taking charge of a private gentleman's carriages and horses; is a good City driver; has lived five years in his last place; has the best of City references. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 155 East 22d-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER who can plan and lay out new grounds to the best advantage, draining and reclaiming waste lands, woods, &c.; has had charge of large estates; first-class references. Address A. DICK, Stapleton, Staten Island, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble coachman, with long City reference; has lived with first-class families; can produce the very best of testimonials as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at private stable No. 163 West 29th-st., for this week, by calling or addressing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober young man as groom and coachman; has the best of City reference from his last employers; can be recommended; has no objection to the country. Call on or address D. C., No. 421 East 14th-st., Room No. 18, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; City reference of the highest character, including last employer. Call on or address T. D., No. 48 Broad-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, (married;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call on or address X., at Smith's old seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man (English), married; no encumbrance; town or country; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or at Mr. McNICHOL'S, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or to do the work about an office; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 264 Broadway, in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or a respectable boarding-house, and no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address JOHN HAMILTON, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable unmarried colored man; best of references furnished. Address JOSEPH COPELAND, factory, No. 768 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN a situation in a private family; has had the care of horses for the last 15 years; has good references. Can be seen for three days at No. 28 East 19th-st., feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 17 South William-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references. Address R. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTant,) a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Address U. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener: would take entire charge of a gentleman's place, including farm, &c.; good City reference. Address, S. M. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cashier in a restaurant, by a steady, sober man; best of City references. Address GEORGE, No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener, and understands all farming business, and wife as cook. Address R. J., Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German; one who understands his business in all its branches. Call on or address G. H., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man; complete house servant; wishes to obtain a private family or saloon; with best reference. Address JESE BROWNLOW, No. 87 Thompson-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is worthy of it. Call or address No. 212 West 26th-st., private stable.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WHO NEEDS MY SERVICES?—I AM 36; courteous, trustworthy and experienced in business, a thorough accountant, and a good English correspondent; would travel, or keep books, act as amanuensis or secretary to a gentleman or association, or—in short, anything honorable would be accepted, with a salary of $2,000, dependent for continuance upon the satisfactory discharge of assigned duties. For references and interview, address H., Box No. 4,708 Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, with the best of references, as collector or general agent. Address AGENT, Box 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WIDOWER LIVING A SHORT distance in the country wishes a middle-aged Catholic woman of good address and good plain seamstress to take charge of a little girl, eight years old, and make herself generally useful. Apply, with references, tomorrow (Wednesday) from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 48 East 49th-av.

WANTED—ALL EXPERIENCED ENGLISH, American, Irish, Scotch, German ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; situations ready for all at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRM ON BROADWAY, A boy about 16 years of age; must write a good hand, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, MERCHANT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN OF good address to canvas New-York and Brooklyn for steel engravings and chromos. Active men can make from $20 to $40 per week. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N. Y., good weavers to operate "Crompton's-broad Fancy Cassimere Loom." Apply at the mill at Leeds, N. Y., or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SOBER, ACTIVE, INDUSTRIous man, who has a large acquaintance with the carpenters and builders of the City; his remuneration will depend upon his ability. Address Box No. 36 Station F.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO BASTE and finish off fine work for a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Call on Miss WARD, No. 189 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER; one competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; ONE who understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 20 West 20th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, COMPETENT, with good reference. Apply at No. 14 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERal housework in an American family. Call at No 245 West 42d-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

KEEP COPIES OF ALL YOUR LETTERS in the PENN. LETTER BOOK. No copying press or water needed. This valuable invention saves labor, time and money; and is not for a day only, but for all time. Local and general agents wanted. Address Penn. Manufacturing Works, No. 702 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., box No. 217.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITUations in gentlemen's families will find them immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.,
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at the 5 o'clock train from New-Haven, a POCKETBOOK containing about $6 and a diamond pin. The finder will send the property to the office of Messrs. MAN & PARSONS, No. 60 Wall-st., and receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THE 13TH INST., IN BLEECKER, between Barrow and Perry sts., a GOLD BRACELET, marked "F. R. Scott." A suitable reward will be given if returned to No. 55 Perry-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A CLERGYMAN WISHES TO BE INTROduced to a lady of means; must be well-inclined, educated and lady-like; strictest confidence. Address DELTA, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, Edwin Forrest as Damon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2¾, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE,
corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Mme. Celestine, THE LADY ROPE-WALKER.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been entertained in Copenhagen at a grand *fete* given in his honor by the United States Minister, Mr. GEORGE H. YEAMAN. Several members of the Royal Government were present.

GARDENSIER, who was arrested at the Hague, on a charge of forging United States notes, has been examined, and evidence has been elicited which has led to the seizure of many more counterfeit notes. A later dispatch states that the notes seized were merely Confederate bonds.

JAMES HEWIT & Co., of Liverpool, have suspended payment. The firm was largely engaged in the American trade.

JAMES BIRD, one of the Fenian leaders, who had been concealed in the island since the last outbreak, was arrested yesterday, by the Irish Police.

The United States vessels belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron, which has been for some days at anchor in the port of Cadiz, sailed yesterday for Greece.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondence is dated Sept. 11. The excitement created by the enforcement of the new system of taxation was on the increase, as was also the agitation among the workingmen whom the Queen's Government submits to decided oppression. An "underground scheme" is said to be in progress of formation for the purpose of invading Mexico. Crimes were still of frequent occurrence, and the residents of Havana scarce dare leave their dwellings after nightfall. The Austrian frigate *Novara*, which was being fitted up as a floating *chapelle ardente* to receive the remains of MAXIMILIAN, reached Cuba on the 1st instant. Admiral TEGETHOFF and suite had arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeded to the Capital to negotiate with JUAREZ for the recovery of the Archduke's body.

A special dispatch from our correspondent at Fort Hays, Kansas, gives the details of fresh outrages committed by the Indians. On Friday last, as if by a previous understanding, the Indians attacked several Government stations and trains, killed one white man, a herder, leaving his body full of arrows, and ran off a valuable amount of stock. Several men were wounded and the soldiers driven away, but not an Indian injured. They also set the prairie on fire for a distance of fifty miles, for the purpose of burning up everything that would burn. Since the arrival of the Peace Commissioners in that country the troops have been ordered to act only on the defensive; hence no attempt has been made to punish the depredating bands.

The Constitutional Convention met last evening, when several petitions were presented and referred. The President announced that there was not a quorum present, whereupon an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure a call of the House, after which the Convention adjourned.

Gov. FENTON and staff left the New-Jersey Railroad depot, at Jersey City, at a quarter before nine yesterday morning, *en route* for Antietam. They were joined at Newark by Gov. WARD and staff, the latter including Col. WOODRUFF, of Elizabeth, and Col. ROGERS, of Hudson City.

Our South America correspondence is dated from Buenos Ayres, July 27, and furnishes interesting details concerning the revolution in the Provinces of Incuman and Rioga and the Paraguayan war.

LOCAL.

Judge CLERKE of the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of the People on the relation of the Soldier's Business Messenger and Dispatch Company *vs.* The Metropolitan Board of Health. The relators sought, by motion, to compel the Board of Health to issue permits to them to erect covered stands or booths on the sidewalks, in about one hundred places in this City, for the purpose of enabling them to conduct their business in performance of an act of the last session of the Legislature. Full particulars of this case were published in the TIMES of the 10th inst. Judge CLERKE, in an able and timely opinion discusses the operation of the two acts which are said to conflict, and decides to deny the motion for a *mandamus* against the Health Board.

Both branches of the Common Council met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and adopted a series of resolutions directing that the railroad track laid in the Battery to the gate of Castle Garden without authority of the Common Council, be immediately taken up by the Street Commissioner, and that a suit be commenced for damages against the railroad company. Both Boards adjourned to Monday next.

Three decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, as follows: Philip Leppla *vs.* Helen Leppla, Mary J. Towne *vs.* Joseph H. Towne and Chas. P. Fay *vs.* Caroline M. Fay. In the latter case the divorce is granted on the ground of the physical disability of the defendant.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Senator MURPHY in the chair. A resolution was passed calling for a meeting of the several Assembly District Associations on Friday next, to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

HARRY WALL, actor and theatrical agent, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer a charge made by the lessees of Niblo's Garden, who allege that WALL has threatened to injure their business.

The Fall book trade sale closed yesterday afternoon. The sale this season has been a great success; 900,000 volumes passed under the hammer, and the amount of the invoices is estimated at $300,000. The sales were made in the new salesrooms of LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Clinton Hall, lately fitted up by this firm.

The attendance at the American Institute Fair yesterday was large, especially in the afternoon. The machinery department, however, is rather behind time, but to-day probably even this section will have completed its labors. Those impatient to be dispatched by the pneumatic tube are promised the opportunity to-day.

Recorder HACKETT passed upon six cases at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Four prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary or State Prison, one acquitted, and two discharged under suspended sentence.

In the case of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, Judge BARNARD has denied the motion to dissolve the injunction.

Dr. HARRIS' letter to the Board of Health, yesterday, reports the number of deaths for the week ending Sept. 14—in New-York, 512, and in Brooklyn, 192.

Last evening FREDERICK SCHARFHAUSEN, of Yonkers, after murdering a little girl named THERESA WHISMAN, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

The annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. commenced at Irving Hall yesterday.

Two attempts at assassination have lately been made in Brooklyn, with what are supposed to be air-guns.

Miss ADELAIDE C. HAYS, a school-teacher in Hudson City, New-Jersey, has been held to bail on a charge of cruelty to one of her scholars.

WM. F. BROWN, a lawyer, was arrested yesterday for passing a check altered from $8 to $80, on Mr. KNOX, the hatter. He was committed for trial.

At noon, yesterday, Collector CALLICOTT returned from Washington, and furnished bail for his appearance when wanted in the sum of $50,000.

The Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia were yesterday defeated by the Atlantics of Brooklyn, by a score of 28 to 16.

No new case of cholera has occurred on Governor's Island since the 7th inst.

The number of beef cattle for the weekly supply at the National Drove-yards is 2,240. Yesterday the trade was moderate. The top price of the market was 17c. ℔ lb., net weight. The lowest price was 8c. ℔ lb. There was a large supply of inferior beef cattle. Fair steers were selling for 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., net weight; very few brought over 15c. ℔ lb. Hundreds of rough and thin steers and oxen were sold for 11c@.12c. ℔ lb. Sales were slow at these rates. Very little is done with milch cows. Prices range from $30 to $100 ℔ head. Fat calves sell for 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep are in heavy supply, selling at 4c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Most of the droves are sold for 5c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few bring 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. The receipts of swine are heavy. Heavy prime corn-fed were selling yesterday at 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Dressed, the same kind, sold for 8¾c. ℔ lb. Common and rough hogs 7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Dressed, 7¾c. ℔ lb.

Flour and Wheat were only in moderate demand yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage, especially toward the close. Oats and Corn were quite brisk, the latter at a further material rise in prices. Provisions were quiet, and at the close rather heavy. Cotton was dull and on the decline. Freights were inactive.

Executive Rashness—Republican Moderation.

If Mr. JOHNSON were really intent upon executing the plans which are attributed to him by writers known to occupy an intimate relation, the country might consider itself on the eve of revolution. It is bad enough that we are threatened with the delay of Southern reconstruction by the reopening of registration, and the postponement of the elections. But these are small matters compared with the bold strokes for power with which Mr. JOHNSON's scribes are trying to familiarize the country. Nothing less than a grand *coup d'etat* is talked of as the final of his conflict with Congress. The setting aside of divers laws on the alleged ground of unconstitutionality, and the scattering of Congress at the point of the bayonet, are features of the entertainment which Mr. JOHNSON is said to have in contemplation for the inauguration of his Winter campaign. Of course no man in the possession of his senses believes that the President, with all his rashness, seriously entertains the purposes which his newspaper friends persist in imputing to him. No man not a fool supposes that the conflict, bitter as it is, will be carried by the President to a point that would necessitate his swift destruction. Anything like belief in such a programme would react upon commercial confidence in a manner not to be misunderstood. For though a certain degree of nervousness exists, as the condition of the gold market proves, it proceeds rather from a general conception of the mischief which the President is perpetrating, than from any faith in the reports touching his revolutionary intentions. The reliance upon the strength of Congress and the sagacity of the people is more potent than the apprehension of Mr. JOHNSON's evil purposes; and hence the absence of all positive alarm. At the same time it must be admitted that for this prevailing sense of safety the country is nowise indebted to Mr. JOHNSON. The cool judgment and inflexible determination of the people have enabled them to endure as for a brief season annoyances and measures which at any other period would have produced formidable trouble.

Upon the Republican Party the effect has been almost everywhere wholesome. Some violence of language here and there appears in newspapers and in speeches, but in the main a singular moderation of temper has been observable. This has arisen from no indifference to Mr. JOHNSON's acts or their possible results. In regard to both there is an abundance of plain speech, and the verdict which has been rendered is not to be mistaken. But the absence of all misgiving as to the final issue—the assurance that notwithstanding all Mr. JOHNSON may do the time and conditions of reconstruction will continue under the control of Congress—are facts which have kept down undue excitement, and have enabled the calm judgment of the party to assert its supremacy. Under the influence of judicious counsel, the party is rallying on impregnable ground. It refuses to entertain propositions that might endanger unity. It evinces a marked unwillingness to encumber itself with new controversies until the vital question of national restoration be absolutely settled. For the moment occasions of difference have disappeared. Extremists hold their opinions in abeyance. The necessity of avoiding every cause of weakness or division, in order that Congress may be sustained and its plans perfected, despite the opposition and bad faith of Mr. JOHNSON, is universally admitted. The consequence is that the party recognizes the wisdom of the counsel that would exclude local questions, and minor questions of every sort, pending the completion of reconstruction. Till that be finished, and finished according to the letter and spirit of the law, the party is disposed to look with little favor upon whatever is calculated to produce division in its ranks. So much service, at any rate, Mr. JOHNSON has unintentionally rendered to the Republicans.

To this fixed purpose to discard all issues save that between the enemies and the friends of reconstruction must be ascribed the slight attention which the recent Border State Convention has received at the hands of Republican journalists. With the general object of the Convention—the establishment of impartial suffrage in all the States—the whole party sympathizes. But there is a commendable unwillingness to encumber the party with the responsibility of propositions looking to the interference of the National Government in the State matter of suffrage. At the proper season, an amendment to the Federal Constitution may make sure the national fact of political equality, regardless of race or color. Meanwhile, however, the great work of Congress is with the excluded States, over which its authority is complete. The party cannot afford to endanger *that*, even to oblige the members of the Border State Convention.

In regard to impeachment, moreover, Republican moderation is very plainly shown. That the President's course has added immensely to the feeling in favor of that measure is indisputable. But with this increased readiness to sustain Congress even to the extent of impeachment has come a more correct appreciation of the grave responsibility involved in the proceeding, and of the impropriety of urging or conducting it in a spirit of angry partisanship. Mr. BOUTWELL's address to the members of the Massachusetts Convention, the other day, failed to induce the incorporation of the impeachment project into its platform. It is positive, indeed, in its pledge to uphold Congress in every measure which events may render necessary for the peace and safety of the Union, but impeachment itself finds no place in the resolutions. The appeal of Mr. R. H. DANA doubtless contributed not a little to this result. Without uttering a syllable against the measure—without saying a word to palliate the offences of Mr. JOHNSON—he insisted that on so grave a subject popular feeling should permit the House of Representatives to take the initiative with exclusive reference to national requirements, and with none to passion or partisan expediency. The Massachusetts delegates adopted this view of the case, and the party in other States cannot too closely follow their example. It is for Congress to determine its own course when it resumes business. In the interim we have need of all the prudence the party can command, to insure to Congress the moral as well as the material and political support of the States it represents.

Mexico—President Juarez.

Since the reëstablishment of his authority over the Mexican Republic, President JUAREZ has spoken on two recent occasions in a way which will certainly better commend his policy to the judgment of independent lookers-on, than anything he has had the opportunity of saying since the invasion came to the miserable end it did at Queretaro.

On the 19th of last month he received the Envoy of the United States at the capital. And the welcome he then extended to our representative was as cordial as could have been anticipated. It is as far removed in temper from the noisy and offensive utterances of ESCOBEDO and other military subordinates as it is possible to conceive. Instead of proclaiming a policy of exclusion, and sending forth threats of retaliation, JUAREZ says in respectful terms, and with commendable frankness, that the United States have given their moral support to the cause of Republicanism everywhere, and to "its free preservation in Mexico by sustaining the just principle of international rights." He further adds that the people and the Government of Mexico "have estimated and do estimate to the full value the sympathies of the people and the Government of the United States." The declaration is altogether so essentially different in spirit from everything that was reported of the tendency of public sentiment in Mexico a few months ago, that we are forced either to the conclusion that what passed for opinion then was the momentary exuberance of the passions which a four-years' struggle against aggression had created, or that the public opinion of the Government and the people was then more or less misrepresented.

It is true that President JUAREZ, in going through the formality at all of receiving our representative was in a measure committed to the expression of a friendly greeting. It is equally true that the strong expression of opinion here as to the needless acts of vengeance which followed LOPEZ' betrayal of the Imperialists may have brought to the mind of JUAREZ and his Cabinet advisers the danger of defying outside sentiment,—especially that of a strong and friendly neighbor. But when allowance is made for all this, the Mexican President's words, so far as they relate to the policy of the United States, will bear but one interpretation. They convey a grateful acknowledgment for the services rendered to the Republic by the United States, and vindicate anew the principles of our foreign administration and the action of the State Department from the time of Mr. CORWIN's appointment to the nomination of his present successor.

The moderate and conciliatory temper in which JUAREZ has set himself to the work of reconstruction is not shown in this diplomatic welcome alone. Three days after the official reception of Mr. OTTERBOURG, JUAREZ issued a call for a general election, the whole tenor of which indicates, as far as we can at this distance judge of the domestic politics of the Republic, a desire to consolidate the Government on sound and stable principles—ignoring the claims of rival factions, and the devices of a military administration. It is not possible, in view of past experiences, to judge with any great confidence of what character the popular response to this appeal will be. The citizens of the Mexican Republic, in the different phases of its history, have been too much accustomed to appeal from the ballot-box to the sword of the partisan Chief and his guerrilla followers, to make it easy speculating hopefully on the management or the results of the impending elections. But it is clearly a cause of congratulation to find the acknowledged head of the Republic is so far released from the dominance of factions and the influence of blood-thirsty subordinates, as to be able to propound a policy based on peace and conciliation. If there is any hope for the early regeneration of Mexico, that hope would seem to centre in the Republican Leader who carried the country through the perils of the invasion. If his policy is thwarted—if military rivalries bring upon the country, in its present disjointed condition, new domestic troubles, more bloodshed, more debt, more confiscation—the end may be easily predicted. The independence of the Republic will cease to be regarded as any longer possible, and absorption in some form by a stronger Power will be its ultimate fate.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company and Their Tariff.

We shall, by and bye, get a better insight into the policy and the workings of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The rule which dictated the establishment of an almost prohibitory tariff, while the capacity of the Cable has been so much in excess of the demands of customers, has never been fully explained on any commercial principle. We have been vaguely assured that the obligations of the Atlantic Company proper to the Anglo-American and the New-York and Newfoundland Companies were such that while the present directors would have readily introduced a low scale of prices, they were, in a measure, powerless until these obligations were met. But there has been so much mystery about the whole affair, from the time when the Company employed a special reporter to give the public the history of their operations, instead of allowing the Press generally facilities for furnishing its own reports, that no one has known well what to believe, or how to interpret anything that the directors decreed. A London stockholder in the Company seems to be as much befogged as the outside public in attempting to form any rational conclusion as to what the management is coming to. But he has got some common-sense views to advance on the subject which are worth reproducing. He says:

"Taking into consideration, first, the enormous subsidy to the Anglo-American Company; second, a few damages to the cables every year; third, a most exorbitant tariff, which, as is natural, is producing its baneful effects by causing a steady decrease in the receipts, it is easy to be seen by the most indifferent observer that if the third item is not lowered to a more reasonable figure, the two first will swallow up eventually all the revenue. I will venture to affirm that the receipts, if the tariff had been reduced last February to £5, (when, as is natural at that time of the year, trade begins gradually to revive, and which was abundantly proved by the receipts rising to £1,100 per day,) would have been more than doubled. The sudden demand for rapid communication, if taken advantage of at the time by reducing the rates, would have caused an influx of business that the most sanguine could scarcely have anticipated; and would also have speedily put the Company in a position to issue the stock for the purchase of the Anglo-American interest."

These views, advanced by one whose money has been staked in the concern, entirely coincide with those of the reflecting portion of the public who bring custom to the Company. We were compelled for several months to pay a hundred dollars in gold for a message which, as this stockholder asserts, would have been well paid for at twenty-five dollars—bringing, at the latter figure, into the Company's exchequer, more for the benefit of the present *bona fide* stockholders than they have got or ever expect to get under the existing extravagant tariff. There were special reasons for this, assuredly—reasons which perfectly well commended themselves, no doubt, to the original holders in the Anglo-American, and to the New-York and Newfoundland Company; but which cannot ultimately work to the advantage of the Atlantic Telegraph holders any more than they have ministered to the public accommodation. Everybody knows that the receipts of the Company have been declining, as the result solely of the narrow, illiberal and selfish policy pursued by the controlling directors. The market value of their stocks has proportionately declined, and the natural conclusion is that this sort of thing is temporarily worked, not with any view of permanent revenue, but simply for stockjobbing purposes.

The Callicott Case.

The Treasury Department having examined the papers in the case of Mr. CALLICOTT, made no delay in coming to a conclusion as to the proper course to be pursued in the affair, and at once suspended Mr. CALLICOTT from the duties of his office. We were very sure that it must come to this shape at last. The Department could not allow itself to stand in the attitude in which a refusal to suspend any officer against whom criminal charges are pending, would place it. The only wonder about the matter is that the gentlemen at Washington did not see at a glance that the course which they took was tending in that direction. We can only account for their adopting that course by the supposition that they thought that the case had not been made public, and thus nothing would be lost by delay.

The promptness of the Department in taking action upon the case, when once the papers were laid before it, is most commendable. We trust that the example thus set will be followed by all parties in the investigation which the case is to receive before the Courts.

The New Postal Treaty Between the United States and Prussia.

The new postal treaty between the United States and Prussia will be highly advantageous to both countries. Next to Great Britain, Germany has sent more emigrants to our shores, does a larger trade with us, holds more of our bonds, and is more closely allied with us in spirit and in every material interest than any other portion of Europe. Nearly one half of all the emigrants landed at this port are Germans. We have tri-weekly communication by steam with Bremen and Hamburg. On this side of the Atlantic, of the thirty millions of American citizens, about six millions are of German birth or extraction. On the other side, represented by the Court at Berlin, are forty millions, the most highly educated and the most enterprising on the continent. To the whole of this vast population, lower postal rates will be beneficial. Even the announcement of the new treaty directs the attention of all Germany to this country; and as our Government took the initiative in the matter, we get credit for bringing the two worlds into closer and more friendly relations. When the treaty goes into operation its advantages will be felt in many directions. It will be another bond of friendship between us and Prussia. It will increase the trade between us, will help to spread liberal principles in the heart of Europe, and will swell largely the tide of emigration to this country. This new treaty with Prussia appears to be framed in accordance with the policy which led to the recent improvements in our postal service to Venezuela and Brazil, Japan and China, Italy and Great Britain. Our foreign trade generally needs the lever of cheap postage to lift it from the depression caused by the war, and further efforts in the same direction will be regarded with pleasure. The postal rates to every country in Europe might be reduced at least one half, and the reduction in all cases would most probably be followed by an increase in the revenues of the Post-office Department, as well as by an increased foreign trade and increased emigration.

MINOR TOPICS.

The death of Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, the distinguished and admirable commander of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, and at last of the Fifth Corps itself, is rendered doubly pathetic by the circumstances of its occurrence. When Gen. SHERIDAN was removed a month ago, the command of the Fifth Military District devolved, by virtue of seniority, until Gen. HANCOCK's arrival, upon Gen. GRIFFIN, then commanding the Sub-district of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston. At this latter point the yellow fever was then, as now, raging with great fury. Not a surgeon was left for duty; the majority of the superior officers were down with the fever; the troops were falling as rapidly as the citizens; the wives and children of officers were dying. A more selfish soldier than GRIFFIN would have welcomed as a piece of good fortune the opportunity of removing his headquarters to New-Orleans, as his new assignment authorized and required him to do. Instead of that, GRIFFIN instantly telegraphed to Washington for permission to stay at Galveston, reciting the ravages of the fever as his reason, and adding that for him to leave the city would "almost seem like deserting his post." The chivalric request was granted. The easily-foreseen consequences came. In less than a week after this correspondence GRIFFIN was attacked, as nearly all his subordinates had been. He did not "desert his post," but died at it.

A contemptible fellow was arrested the other day for attempting to pass off a square piece of paper as a dime upon that poor, patient-faced blind old man who sits on the sidewalk of Broadway selling cheap cigars. On the night of the same day another equally contemptible fellow was arrested for refusing to pay for two or three ears of corn which he procured from a old negro woman as she perambulated the streets giving forth her shrill cry of "Hot corn! hot corn! Here's your nice hot corn, smoking hot!" The Penitentiary is too small a punishment for these fellows. They ought to be banished to the country from which they came, and forbidden ever again to tread the soil of America.

The Pope and VICTOR EMMANUEL are coöperating actively for the suppression of revolutionary attempts against Rome. The one is trying to surpass the other in seizing "dangerous and suspected persons" on the Roman frontier, and the arrests that were made last week by the Pope's troops at Viterbo are only the counterpart of those that have been made at other points by the King's troops. Though it is certain that these two sovereigns must take very different views of the character and work of GARIBALDI, yet both unite to crush out the attempts at disturbance with which his name is now associated. If the Pope can hold on to his seat until the assembling of the General Council which he has called, he may then count on his safety being insured as long as it remains in session, for there is no doubt that France would combine with other Catholic Powers to guarantee Papal independence under such solemn circumstances as those of a General Council of the Church.

"Essex, Mass., has a little girl three years old who plays over two hundred pieces on the piano."—*Exchange.*

At a Sunday-school celebration on Long Island lately, prizes were given to those children who recited from memory the greatest number of Bible verses. Of course the mnemonic performances were many and varied, and were all accounted wonderful by the listening parents of the several prodigies. The achievement of one infant phenomenon is recalled to mind by the item above quoted. A little pale-faced girl of only *four* years old actually gabbled off one hundred and eleven verses of St. Mark's Gospel. Did the mothers of the two-hundred tune girl or of the hundred-and-eleven verse martyr ever suspect that these children are being slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely, murdered by the stupid, criminal vanity of their doting parents? If those two unhappy babies are not soon turned out doors to wade in the mud-puddles and play with the pigs, tunes and texts will speedily have done their perfect work, and the children will be taking their last sleep under the roots of the clover and the daisies.

The new postal treaty which has just been concluded between Prussia and the United States, by an American agent sent abroad for the purpose, is only less important than that which our Government has lately negotiated with England. The treaty, of course, applies to all the Prussian territory—to that part of it lately brought under Prussian dominion, as well as to the other; and it covers those sections of Germany from which comes a large proportion of the German emigrants to this country. To the hundreds of thousands, if not millions, in America who keep up correspondence with the German Fatherland, the reduction in the rates of postage will be an appreciable benefit, and will tend to enlarge that intercourse which is so beneficial to the two peoples. Germany will feel more and more the influence of our free institutions and our democratic form of government, while America, in turn, will feel more and more the influence of German philosophy, science and culture, to which the world is already so much indebted. We trust that improved postal treaties will also be made with the Southern States of Germany and with Austria.

We are told by a foreign journal that pine-apples made in Paris from turnips are delicious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture. If pineapples, why not peaches? and if peaches, why not oranges, figs, grapes, Long Island watermelons, Bartlett pears and Newtown pippins? Let some ingenious Yankee invent a ruta-baga lathe, by means of which he can work that succulent vegetable into the forms of various fruits, then let him saturate them with the proper syrups and the thing is done. But of course such a wonderful discovery will not rest here, nor will the juices of fruits be the only ones employed. We look forward to the time when the savory steak, the delicate cutlet, the dainty chicken, the hospitable turkey and the generous joint shall all be simulated in the proteaw turnip which shall form the staple of every dinner, literally "from the egg to the apples."

Gen. ORD's rebuke to Col. GILBERT will have an excellent effect throughout every other military district, as well as the Fourth. The story is brief. An Arkansas editor exercises his wit somewhat unwisely and impertinently with regard to the garrisons posted at the South. The nearest troops, by connivance of some officers, sack his building and gut the whole establishment. He complains, and the Colonel commanding, instead of putting the offenders in the guardhouse, replies that the newspaper had no right to comment upon "Gen. ORD and the military force," who are "not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters." At this juncture Gen. ORD intervenes and puts an extinguisher upon Col. GILBERT by ordering him to appear before a court-martial for trial, explaining that the "military forces are the servants of the laws, and the laws are for the benefit of the people." There have been so few instances of misconduct on the part of the garrisons at the South, that we do not fear repetitions of this Camden affair. At the same time we rejoice that Gen. ORD has seized the first occasion of misconduct to rebuke the officer and to explain the mutual relations of the citizens and the soldiery.

The "fire in the rear" which SCOTT endured in Mexico is nothing to what the frontiersmen get from the soldiers ostensibly sent out to protect them from the savages. Not long since we had an account of a ranche destroyed, and the owner fired at because he refused to sell liquor to the soldiers. Now an Omaha dispatch tells us that a battalion of soldiers entered an express warehouse in that place, "drove out the watchman, stove in the heads of whisky barrels, got very drunk, and broke open canned fruits and oysters." The non-commissioned officers, we are told, led the men in this storming-party. Now the misfortunes of the Indian campaign, so far as concerns subduing the savages, are pardonable, though lamentable; but this turning of the tide of war against the settlers is without excuse. The troops would do better to break the heads of Sioux than of whisky-barrels, and to turn their attention from canned fruit to Cheyennes.

The sudden and mysterious explosions of steam boilers, which frequently occur without any evident or apparent cause, will generally be found to have one element in common—they occur on the performance of some act which disturbs the water after a state of rest, such as turning on steam. This has been noticed also by Prof. TYNDALL in regard to locomotive boilers, whose explosions are found to have taken place surprisingly often under these circumstances. We have received a pamphlet descriptive of a "danger indicator" for steam boilers, which sets forth the interior causes of this. They are interesting and we condense them: The ebullition of water expels from among its particles the air which ordinarily lessens their mutual cohesion, and enables them to easily expand by heat. When ebullition has ceased after such expulsion, and the water becomes quiescent, its cohesive power is resumed so unyieldingly that the water may be heated up to 100 degrees above boiling point without commencing to evaporate; but when it does, either by the intensity of the heat or by some sudden mechanical disturbance of its particles, begin to boil and expand, it does so with a rapidity and explosive violence almost equal to that of gunpowder. This seems a most rational way to account for many of our "unaccountable" accidents. The "indicator" spoken of is constructed on the unchangeable principle of the expansion of aerated water by heat, and appears to be a simple and unfailing means of pointing out the above-mentioned dangerous condition of temperature in the water; also, incidentally, any excessive heat of the boiler crown-sheet itself, by reason of low water. Too much attention cannot be given this important subject by inventors.

A day or two ago, as a Bleecker-street car made the turn from Crosby-street into Howard, a dry goods box toppled from a pile erected on the sidewalk close to the curve, fell upon a passenger by the car, and nearly crushed the life out of him. We suppose the Police knew of the incident, as the injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Yet a similar pile of boxes was erected at the same spot yesterday, and threatened the lives of the travelers in the cars as they were whirled round from one narrow street into the other. Were the Police to keep an eye on such matters throughout the City, they would be the means of saving not a few lives and limbs every year.

There is hardly a discovery or an invention of importance that is not claimed by several nations, when its practical success has made its origination an honor of the coveted. A discussion has commenced in the French Academy of Sciences relative to the first demonstration of the great law of universal gravitation, hitherto ascribed without question to NEWTON. It is not generally known that when NEWTON was a child of eleven years old he was in correspondence with the illustrious BLAISE PASCAL, whose acute mind has left its mark in many directions on French science and literature, but in none more than in the department of physical philosophy. It was at the earnest suggestion of PASCAL that NEWTON's mother sent her precocious son to Cambridge. These facts would seem to establish an intimate connection between the two long before NEWTON had arrived at the period of his own great achievements. Point is given to this by the production before the Academy of a series of hitherto unpublished letters of PASCAL, by M. CHASLES. The letters are claimed to have been addressed to BOYLE, (probably ROBERT, the distinguished English philosopher,) and containing, as they do, some very remarkable statements and inferences concerning the application of the terrestrial attraction of falling bodies and its law of increase (inversely with the square of the distances) to the movements of the celestial bodies, tend to suggest, at least, that NEWTON derived much from the ideas of his old friend and early mentor. The opponents of the new theory deride the letters as forgeries, and they may be so; but the discussion is a notable one, and its progress will be watched with great interest.

The fierce Fenians who finished up the business of their "Congress" at Cleveland last week did a good many queer things. Among others, they "solemnly swore all the members to the strictest secrecy," making them take an oath "not to divulge the proceedings even to their Circles." They "sat with closed doors, and every part of the building was guarded with armed soldiers." Yet after taking all these precautions against any publicity being given to their proceedings, they all of them came right out and told everything they'd been up to. Mr. ROBERTS, a retailer in the Bowery, is now the leader, in place of STEPHENS, self-deposed, self-exiled and thoroughly self-disgraced. Mr. ROBERTS told the Congress that a "union between the I. R. B. of the old country and the F. B. of America was accomplished on the 4th day of July last, and now the two were one." Mr. ROBERTS said he hoped "to make a grand strike before another year," and if we may believe the Fenian Secretary of War, Mr. ROBERTS has just exactly got the tools to do it with. For we read that

"Gen. SPEAR, Acting Secretary of War, reported that the whole force of the Fenian Brigade numbered 9,300 enlisted men, with about 15,000 rifles, 16,500 accoutrements, 120,000 rounds of ammunition; in addition, there were 100 rifles along the border, from St. Albans to Oswego, in the hands of private parties. At Sackett's Harbor about 2,000 stand of arms, and at Platt's Point about 1,200, at Oswego 119 rifles—in all about 28,000. In addition to this force, the Stephens wing claimed to have 15,000 stand of arms, 15,000 sabres, a large lot of ammunition, and a vessel in New-York Harbor."

We would really like to know something more about that said "vessel in New-York Harbor," and we would recommend our Harbor Police to keep a sharp eye or two to windward, and they may possibly prevent a huge breach of the peace and a general assault upon the law of nations. In closing his address, Mr. ROBERTS assured the Congress that the Irish of the old country would never rise again until an army fully equipped and armed stood upon Irish soil to defend them; that it was extreme recklessness, and would lead to nothing but butchery, for them to make a strike without the aid of American Irishmen. We would respectfully suggest that as it is "the Irish of the old country" who are going to "rise," that they make some little preparation to defend themselves, and not leave that part of the business entirely to "American Irishmen."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sep. 16.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. MOWER, who is temporarily assigned to the command of the Fifth District, may be considered acclimated, having just recovered from a severe attack of yellow fever.

For Brevet Major JOS. J. REYNOLDS, assigned to the command of the District of Texas, as printed in last night's dispatches, read Brevet Major-Gen. JOS. J. REYNOLDS.

The Carroll family of this city, one of the oldest and most distinguished, are thrown into grief by the death of their friend and near relative, Gen. GRIFFIN. The General married a daughter of Mrs. CARROLL, whose husband was for many years Clerk of the Supreme Court. His son, S. S. CARROLL, was a Major-General of Volunteers, serving with distinction in the Army of the Potomac. Gen. GRIFFIN's only child fell a victim but a few days previous to his own death. Mrs. GRIFFIN was residing with her husband at Galveston.

REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Registration returns from North Carolina indicate that in the western part of the State more white votes will be registered than the total vote of 1860. The proportion of white to black was six to five. The colored vote will increase the total over that of 1860 by at least fifteen per cent. The Republican ticket will receive a large majority in that part of the State.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. POPE URGED.

EX-MAYOR WITHERS, of Mobile, accompanied by a delegation of Alabamians, is now here urging the removal of Gen. POPE. They argue that the removal of SHERIDAN was prompted by a policy which absolutely demands the displacement of their military ruler. WITHERS is anxious, of course, for reinstatement.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Notwithstanding his reputed statements that he would not accept the war office, Gen. STEADMAN's friends have persistently urged his nomination during the past week. They announce to-night, however, that they intend to abandon the project, as they fear he cannot be confirmed.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The application of FITZ JOHN PORTER to have his case reopened is still before Gen. GRANT, who has not yet come to any conclusion on the subject. The subject is engaging the attention of prominent officers well versed in military law, who assert that the only proper method of relief that can be afforded is by special act of Congress, and that as Gen. PORTER is not and has not been for more than four years an officer of the army, he cannot be made the subject of a Court-martial.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The privilege of converting the August issue of the seven-thirties having expired yesterday, the remainder, only about five millions, will be paid in cash. The Secretary is getting the three per cents. ready with a view of their possible use in payment of the October compounds.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX, in a letter received here, authorizes the announcement that neither has he nor his friends had anything to do with the publication of the Chicago circular containing sixteen reasons why Gen. GRANT should not be nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans, and denounces it as an unjust attack.

YELLOW FEVER AT MEMPHIS.

Public reports from Memphis, Tenn., regarding the prevalence of yellow fever there, are evidently exaggerated, as reliable advices received here state that not a single case has yet occurred in the city. The river is strictly quarantined.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gen. SICKLES has been ordered to report in person at the Headquarters of the Army between the 18th and 21st.

Gen. HANCOCK left St. Louis to-night for Washington. On proceeding to his command he will temporarily establish his headquarters at Baton Rouge.

Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, is here, looking attentively after the vacancy in his district caused by the suspension of Collector CALLICOTT. His particular candidate has not yet been developed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

DEATH OF MRS. RICHARD HILDRETH.

The Department of State has received the following communication from our Consul at Naples, dated Aug. 19:

"On Saturday, the 17th, Mrs. CAROLINE GOULD HILDRETH, relict of RICHARD HILDRETH, late Consul at Trieste, historian, &c., accompanied by her son ARTHUR, aged nineteen years, arrived in this city from Rome. She was attacked by cholera about noon, and died about 1 o'clock A. M. Sunday morning, the 18th inst., in one of the Neapolitan hospitals, whither she was sent by the landlord of the hotel where they stopped. The son was not allowed to remain in the hospital with his mother. I knew nothing of their being in the city until seven or eight hours after she died. I immediately sent my Secretary to see about having her remains properly interred, which was finally accomplished, and she was buried in a separate grave in one of the cemeteries, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALFRED D. GREEN,
United States Vice-Consul.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY TO ANTIETAM.

The President will be accompanied to Antietam by the following members of the Diplomatic Body:

GREAT BRITAIN—Sir F. W. BRUCE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; FRANCIS CLARE FORD, Esq., Secretary of Legation.

FRANCE—Mr. J. BERTHEMY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Viscount DE ST. FERRIOL, Secretary of Legation.

RUSSIA—Mr. EDWARD DE STOECKL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. WOLDEMAR DE BODISCO, Secretary of Legation.

SPAIN—Senor don FACUNDA GONI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor don ENRIQUE VALLIER, Secretary of Legation.

ITALY—Chevalier CERRUTI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. ROMERO CANTAGALLI, Secretary of Legation.

AUSTRIA—Baron FRANKENSTEIN, Charge d'Affaires.

NICARAGUA and HONDURAS—Senor don LUIS MOLINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

MEXICO—Senor don M. ROMERO, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretary of Legation; Senor don CAYETANO ROMERO, Second Secretary.

A private telegram received from Keedysville to-night says the speaker's stand is nearly three miles from the telegraph office, and some distance from where the cars stop; the transportation up to the Antietam Cemetery is very limited; at least seven-eighths of the visitors will have to walk in deep dust; the accommodations for refreshments are very limited. Large numbers of persons arrived at Keedysville to-day, the town and country being overrun with them.

LAND SURVEYS IN IDAHO.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received from the Surveyor-General at Boise City, Idaho, the returns of the survey of the Boise meridian, one hundred and eighty miles north, terminating near the northern boundary of the "Nez Perce" Indian Reservation, and the 47th degree of north latitude; also the survey of the sixth standard parallel north, thirty miles east of the meridian, and the seventh standard north, six miles east and thirty miles west of the meridian, to the Snake River, the western boundary of the State, near the mouth of Clear Water River, and one mile south of Lewiston.

The initial point of this survey is forty-eight miles north of the base line. The land along the line of the meridian from the initial point, fifty-four miles north, is high rolling prairie with second and third rate soil, the only vegetation being bunch grass. Basaltic and slate stone are found along the whole of this part of the line. It then crosses the north part of Weiser River, a stream six rods wide, and at the point of crossing there are high bluffs, but a short distance to the west the line passes through a beautiful valley three miles wide, and for the next seventy miles the line continues over a broken and mountainous region, watered by numerous small creeks, upon which there are in many places good indications of gold, across the summit of the mountain. The land is covered with pine, fir and spruce timber, and a dense growth of dogberry, willow, myrtle, fir and whortleberry. The line then enters the Kamiah

Prairie, containing a half million acres of fertile land well adapted for cultivation, and which is being settled upon and improved rapidly.

The sixth standard parallel passes over the Kansas Prairie about fifteen miles, entering a broken and mountainous region covered with a dense forest of pine, fir and yew timber, with thick undergrowth of willow, myrtle and mountain ash.

The seventh standard parallel extending west to the Snake River, the western boundary of the Territory, passes over high rolling prairie of second-rate soil the greater portion of the distance, which is well adapted for grazing purposes. This line passes near "Fort Lapwai," on a tributary of the Clear Water River from the South. The Lapwai Valley is very fertile, and is cultivated by the Nez Perce Indians. Lewiston, at the junction of Snake and Clear Water Rivers, and about one mile south of the intersection of the seventh standard with the Snake River, is a thriving town, having an extensive trade with the neighboring mines. Clear Water River, the present terminus of the meridian, is a large stream navigable the greater part of the year.

Salmon River, lying just east of the meridian and sixth standard parallel, is a large, rapid stream flowing through a deep canyon. The bars on this river are being mined extensively at that point. The purpose of extending these lines is to effect an early survey of that extensive region under the mineral provisions of the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866.

DECEASE OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

The following dispatches have been received here:

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 15, 1867.

Major-Gen. L. Thomas, A. G.:

It is my painful duty to announce the death of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, commanding the district. He died of yellow fever at 11 o'clock to-day.

(Signed) A. DOUBLEDAY, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Comm'ding Post, 47th Inf'y.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1867.

To Gen. F. T. Dent:

Gen. WHEATON is as well as could be expected this morning. No unfavorable symptoms.

(Signed) GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

CONSUL OF SWITZERLAND.

The President has recognized FRANCOIS BERTON as Consul of Switzerland for the States of California, Oregon and Nevada and Washington Territory, to reside in San Francisco.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

During the week ending on Tuesday, the 24th inst., 245 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 540 applications and 80 caveats have been filed.

PERSONAL.

Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, who is now here, leaves for Cincinnati on Thursday, to take part in the Ohio canvass on the Republican side.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Information has been received at the War Department that Lieut.-Col. Wood and Lieut. Parker and two Surgeons, all on duty in New-Orleans, have been taken with yellow fever and are dangerously ill.

Army Orders.—Gen. Grant has directed that Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds be assigned to the District of Texas, made vacant by the transfer of Gen. Griffin, who was assigned to command the Fifth Military District until the arrival of Gen. Hancock.

Capt. W. C. Green, First Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to his regiment.

Brevet Major W. G. Egerton and Capt. R. H. Gray have been ordered before the Recruiting Board.

Brevet Col. N. C. Macrae, United States Army, retired, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters at Cincinnati, Ohio, his services in that capacity being no longer required.

Naval Orders.—First Assistant Engineer Edmund Fitz Olcon has been detached from the *Mohongo*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commanders Silas Casey, Sr., and Geo. Dewey have been ordered to the Naval Academy from after Oct. 1.

Commander John H. Upshur has been ordered to the command of the *Saratoga* from and after Oct. 1.

Lieut.-Commanders Rufus R. Duer and Edwin M. Shephard, and Passed Assistant Paymaster James S. Giraud have been ordered to the *Saratoga* on and after Oct. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

The round of the Winter's amusements never seems to be complete without a magician, and some of the pleasantest recollections of more recent seasons are associated with the performances of those lucky H's—HERMANN, HELLER and HARTZ. A devoted follower in the footsteps of those fortunate wizards satisfied tradition and appeared at Dodworth's Hall last evening. Prof. PIANALINO made his *début* before a very lenient audience, whom he succeeded in amusing by many clever tricks—although none of them were of a novel or unusual nature. The plethoric hat, the convenient banquet, and the obliging handkerchief which may be torn and burnt, but always reappears in its original entirety, are old acquaintances, but they are generally welcome ones, and as re-introduced by Prof. PIANALINO, lost none of the hearty welcome with which they are always greeted. These *séances* will be repeated during the present week, we presume.

The office at the Academy of Music for the sale of seats during the coming opera season will be opened this morning. The programme for the first week has been submitted to the public by Mr. MARETZEK, and is an exceedingly rosy one. On the opening night there will be "Don Giovanni," with Mme. PAREPA and Miss HAUCK, Signors BARAGLI, RONCONI and BELLINI, and on the following Wednesday "Othello" will introduce the new tenor, PANCONI, and Mme. PAREPA in the leading *rôles*. The other evenings will introduce Senora PERALTA in some of Miss KELLOGG's favorite parts.

Mr. MARETZEK has engaged Mlle. JANAUSCHEK, the celebrated German tragedienne, with an entire company. They are expected to arrive in New-York very shortly, and will give representations of tragedy in the German language at the Academy of Music early in October, on two evenings of the week, alternating with the opera.

Mme. RISTORI's opening performance will be given at the French Theatre on Wednesday evening. "Medea" will be the play of the night. On Friday "Francesca di Rémini" will introduce the new Italian tragedian, Signor BOZZO. On the 30th of September the new tragedy of "Marie Antoinette" will be produced.

MEXICO.

Juarez Assailed by his Late Friends—Arrival of Admiral Tegethoff—Specie Conducta—Disbanding the Army—United States Consuls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1867.

JUAREZ has hardly assumed the power, and already is an object of hatred and opposition to the Patriot. A Club called the Patriotic Junta has protested against certain paragraphs in the wily President's speech, where he attacks the Constitution and the laws of reform, assuming certain powers which were never granted to any executive previously. JUAREZ tries to play SANTA ANNA's game, but as virtue always meets with its own reward, there are strong probabilities that instead of losing only a leg, he may lose his head. The entire Press of the City of Mexico is quarreling about the President's convocation, IGLESIAS, the Secretary of the Treasury, having issued a card announcing that all the articles meet with his full approbation.

The British Mail steamer *Mersey*, from Vera Cruz on the 2d, arrived here on the 6th. She brought over two hundred refugees, bound to New-Orleans, and $1,742,000 in specie for England.

Gen. SANTA ANNA was still confined in Castle San Juan de Ulloa. His trial will soon take place. It was thought that his life was not in danger.

The new American Minister for Mexico, Mr. EDWARD LEE PLUMB, arrived per steamship *Liberty*, from New-Orleans. He will immediately proceed to his post of duty.

Admiral TEGETHOFF arrived in Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., and would start on the following day for the City of Mexico, to try and gain possession of MAXIMILIAN's body, which at last accounts had not yet arrived at the City of Mexico.

A conducta, with $1,800,000, had arrived at Vera Cruz. The Governor of Sinaloa has issued an order forbidding the carrying of arms, excepting by those who are actually in the army. The reduction of the army is progressing, the troops being licensed and receiving their discharges.

Mr. JOHN S. CRIPPS has been recognized as Acting United States Consul in the City of Mexico, and Mr. JAMES R. LOW, a Consul at Tehuantepec.

DEPUTY.

President Juarez Refuses to Deliver the Body of Maximilian to Admiral Tegethoff.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 16—8:55 P. M.

Admiral TEGETHOFF appeared at the Mexican War Office on the 4th, as a verbally authorized deputy from the relations of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, to ask in the name of humanity for the remains of the deceased. President JUAREZ having refused the requests of Baron MAGNUS and other influential persons, would not deliver the body to Admiral TEGETHOFF unless he presented the proper official documents from the relatives. When such documents were shown, he would permit the transportation of the body to Austria.

The property of ALMONTE, URAGA, LARES, VAREOZA, SELECIO and CADOGO SOMERA has been confiscated.

Gen. VUEZ has been condemned as a deserter to imprisonment for four years.

ESCOBEDO was well received at Saltillo, and he, together with DIAZ and JUAREZ, is considered a candidate for the Presidency of the Mexican Republic.

A mulatto slave murdered the sister-in-law of the Cuban Postmaster-General and made a savage attack upon and wounded the Postmaster-General himself. He then ran away, but was subsequently arrested. He confessed his guilt, but said he was made desperate by the fact that his brother, 18 years of age, was about to be sold into Slavery by the Postmaster's family.

Exchange on London, 19½; Paris, 6 ⅌ cent.

Sugar dull and nominal. Produce, no sales.

Arrived on the 15th, steamer *Georgia*, from Vera Cruz. On the 16th, steamer *Cuba*, from Baltimore; brig *Antenes*, from Portland; French steamer *France*, from Vera Cruz. Sailed, steamer *Georgia*, for New-York.

Advices from Mexico to the 9th, and Vera Cruz to the 13th, have been received.

Yellow Fever in Texas—The Disease Exceedingly Fatal—An Appeal for Aid.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The yellow fever is very prevalent. There have been at least a thousand cases in town up to the present date, and there are ten to fifteen deaths daily. Mr. BOWSEL, Deputy Postmaster, died yesterday, and Capt. WALLACE, Assessor and Collector, late of the United States Army, died to-day. Rev. Mr. REESE and Dr. A. N. COREY have also died. The firemen's charitable associations provide the destitute with nurses and physicians at the expense of over $200 daily. The fever is very fatal in Hempstead, Navasota, Mattican, Bryan, Maple Hall, Brenham, Lagrange, Huntsville and Alleyton, and the charitable associations of Houston are extending all the aid in their power to these towns. They require money, physicians and nurses. Col. O'CONNELL, Commander of this post, and family are all sick with the epidemic. They are all likely to recover.

Gen. GRIFFIN's order, removing Judges of the Supreme Court in this State and appointing others, has been revoked.

Only one-fourth to one-third of the cotton crop will be realized this season from the whole State, and it will not reach above fifty or sixty thousand bales for the Gulf shipments. The yield of corn is ample, and in some counties enormous.

Armed Assemblages Prohibited in the Fifth Military District.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 16.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Sept. 16.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—It having come to the knowledge of the Brevet Major-General Commanding, that in various parts of the State the assembling of armed men for political or other purposes is of frequent occurrence, and that well-disposed citizens are often subjected to annoyance from armed persons posted as sentinels or vedettes, it is hereby ordered that such practices, and all other acts tending to disorder and violence, must be at once discontinued. Commanders of posts, detachments, and stations within this command, will arrest, and retain until other orders, all armed men found posted as sentinels, pickets, or vedettes, or pretending to be on guard duty for any purpose or by any authority not duly authorized by law. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

Official:

(Signed) NATHANIEL BURBANK, Second-Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Election of Delegates to the Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 16.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day issued his order for an election of delegates to a State Convention on the 22d of October. There are to be elected 105 delegates, of which Richmond has five, and Norfolk and Petersburgh two each. Fourteen days previous to the election the Boards of Registration will make a final revision of their lists. The polls at Richmond will be kept open for two days.

Col. BURNHAM, detailed as Judge of the Hustings Court, charged the Grand Jury this morning. He said no distinction on account of color or cast shall be allowed in the Court.

Gen. SCHOFIELD ordered this morning that all registered voters, and none others, should vote on the city subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Delegates Elected to the Republican State Convention.

WHITE PLAINS, Monday, Sept. 16.

Hon. W. H. Robertson, Wm. A. Hall and Edward B. Phelps were elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention at the Second Assembly District Convention, held here to-day. Hon. H. D. Robertson, N. W. Pierson, Benjamin Badeau, David Downs and David A. Haviland were elected Senatorial Delegates, and L. C. Platt and P. W. Wildey were elected Judicial Delegates.

Dedication of the National Cemetery on the Battlefield of Antietam.

KEEDYSVILLE, Md., Monday, Sept. 16.

The Philadelphia National Guards, Gray Reserves and Veteran Artillery, from Philadelphia, arrived from Hagerstown to-night.

They will camp here to-night and march to Antietam early to-morrow morning.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Sept. 16.

The Commissioners of the Antietam Monument to-day accepted the design of J. G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn., for a colossal statue and pedestal. The cost will be about $30,000.

Arrest of a Gang of Burglars at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 16.

The gang of burglars which has been operating in this State from Portland as far East as Bangor, has been broken and the parties connected with it arrested, who prove to be a man named JOHN WHITE, of St. John, N. B., but lately from New-York, and two boys. Considerable of the stolen property has been recovered.

Hon. THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS, a distinguished lawyer of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning aged 72 years.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 16.

The subscription of $2,000,000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was carried to-day by over two thousand majority. The negroes voted for it *en masse*. The opponents intend contesting the legality of the election on the ground that the negroes under the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill had no right to vote except in case of an election for office; also that the registration is not complete till the final revision of the lists. Therefore the negroes to-day were not registered voters.

Riot in Walling, Ky.—One Man Killed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 16.

A difficulty occurred last night in Walling, a small village near this city, between a party of whites and negroes, in which several persons on both sides were severely wounded. One negro has since died from the effects of his wounds. It appears that the whites visited a negro camp meeting near that locality, and created a disturbance by throwing stones at a colored clergyman who was speaking. This incensed the congregation, and a general fight was the result.

The Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 16.

The United States Railroad Commissioner, after inspecting another section of twenty-five miles of the Kansas Pacific Railway, returned here yesterday, and leaves for Omaha to-day, to inspect thirty-five miles of railway just completed on the Union Pacific Road.

Fire and Loss of Life in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

The dwelling-house of Mr. JARVIS KEENE, at East Abington, was burned last night. Mr. KEENE's two daughters, only children, aged 19 and 21 years, were burned to death. Mr. KEENE is in New-Orleans, and his wife and daughters were alone in the house.

The Buckeye Club Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 16.

The running races at the Buckeye Club Course commence on Monday next. The meeting promises to be a success. A greater number of first-class horses are entered for the purses than ever contended on any race course before in the country.

Negroes for Jurymen in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 16.

Judge [illegible] of the United States District Court now in session at Greenville, has issued orders that the names of negroes as well as the citizens be placed upon the jury lists.

Racing at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 16.

Brown George and running mate made their fastest time to-day, and beat *Butler*. Best time 2:30, which was made in two heats.

The Cincinnati Fire of Last Saturday.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 16.

The loss by the fire in this city on Saturday night is estimated at half a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained.

The Steamship Nestorian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Nestorian*, from Liverpool, arrived off Father Point at 4:45 o'clock last evening, *en route* to this port.

Deaths from Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 16.

The deaths from yellow fever on Saturday and Sunday, officially reported, foot up 108.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, of the 16th inst., says: "We heard, months ago, that Gen. BUTLER, in the presence of some leading statesmen of the Republican Party, of whom Mr. SUMNER was one, suggested the formation of a party, the cardinal point of whose faith should be repudiation. The proposition, it was said, met with no favor from any of those present, and provoked from Senator SUMNER a severe rebuke. Such is the story, to which we gave small heed, because it seemed too monstrous that such a discreditable suggestion should be made. The report of Mr. REDPATH's conversation with Gen. BUTLER on the finances, and the letter of the latter published in the New-York *Evening Post* of Friday last, make it not so improbable that such a project was long ago broached by him."

In the report of the closing remarks of Senator WILSON at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, he was made to say: "We shall carry all the States of this Union next year for any man we nominate for President of the United States." What he did say was that we should certainly carry thirty of the thirty-eight States—allowing Colorado then to be in the Union—and it was this prediction which he was willing ANDY JOHNSON's sympathizers and supporters should make a note of.

Senator FESSENDEN in a recent letter says: "I have written no letter and expressed no opinion on the subject of impeachment. It will be time enough for me to express an opinion on that subject when the case comes before me. You are at perfect liberty to contradict that report, as I do not like to be considered as giving the lie to all I have said in the Senate with regard to my duties as a Senator in such a case."

Maryland votes on Wednesday on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. The vote in 1864 on the present Constitution was 30,174 in its favor and 27,799 against it. The vote for the Constitutional Convention the present year was 34,534 in favor, and 24,136 against it.

It is reported from California that Hon. Jos. P. HOGE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will probably be the choice of the party for United States Senator. He formerly resided in Galena, Ill., and represented the Galena District in Congress from 1843 to 1847.

Official returns from all but three towns in York County, Me., indicate no choice for Senators. The county had been conceded to the Democrats.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Hon. B. F. PERRY, of South Carolina, in a recent letter says that there are two plans of disposing of the negro. He says: "One is to let them remain in the Southern States, as free men, entitled to equal rights, in the protection of their lives, property and liberty, before the law; but do not force on them political rights, which they are incapable of exercising wisely or prudently, and in the exercise of which must result their destruction. The next best plan which suggests itself to my mind, is to colonize them, in one or two States, as a separate or distinct community, or nation, as has been done with the Indians. The lands may be purchased by the Government for this purpose. If they could be sent to Liberia, and supported there for twelve months, it would be infinitely better. Could not this be done in the course of ten or twenty years? Those sent first would make provision for others who are to follow."

The New-Orleans *Bee* says: "The City Council of New-Orleans, let it be known, have elected three men of color—no doubt worthy persons in their sphere, and perhaps fit for the position—as Assistant Recorders of this metropolis. These officers have criminal jurisdiction similar to that exercised by Justices of the Peace. That these colored men conduct themselves creditably in this judicial capacity, and in the other public stations to which they have been appointed, will never reconcile us to the degradation of our own people, and is no argument in favor of their being permitted to exercise rule over men of the white race."

Capt. FRANK EWING, of Hinds County, who was charged with endeavoring to obstruct registration in Newton County, by telling negroes it was a trick to get their names for drafting them in the army, was sentenced to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas for ninety days, but his sentence has been commuted to imprisonment in the Guard-house for thirty days, from date of sentence, which time will expire next week.

House Warming.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 4th inst. I noticed an article, headed as above, inquiring how to make heat generated by the kitchen range available for warming rooms above. As no other person has furnished an answer, I offer my experience in the matter. My range is in the basement; dining-room first floor above, on the opposite side of the chimney. I tapped the back of the chimney at the top of the pipe to the range, attached a large pipe with elbows, bringing it through the chimney and up into the dining-room, where I placed a sheet-iron drum, so constructed as to radiate much heat. Inside the rows of open pillars to the drum is a small wood stove, to be used in very cold Winter weather. I find that the drum warms the dining-room sufficiently during the Fall and Spring months and in mild Winter weather. During the Summer months the drum is removed and the holes in the chimney and fireboard closed with sheet-iron caps. The chimney having a strong draught, this arrangement does not prevent the fire burning freely nor the oven to the range from performing its part satisfactorily.

ECONOMIST.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Progress of the Exposition—A Peep into the Department of Fine Arts.

Although it may be the end of this week before the Fair will look its best, as the Machinery Department has by no means arrived at the full vigor of active life, yet at this moment even it is pronounced to be by far the most attractive exhibition ever got up under the auspices of the American Institute. That it is sufficiently so to call together many visitors, and to give its managers every guarantee of success, was sufficiently evident yesterday in the constant stream pouring in and out all day. Even at this stage the good taste in the disposition of the departments is everywhere apparent. From every point of view the picture is a pleasing one; the halls are full without crowding, and although it is possible to imagine a jam in some of the narrower aisles, the utmost has clearly been done to give comfortable moving room to visitors. There was some disappointment yesterday that the promised pneumatic apparatus failed to come to time, but this we learn was owing to a difficulty in procuring the necessary steam power, matters, as we have said, being yet incomplete in that department, and not owing to any delay in the completion of the apparatus itself, which is a great centre of curiosity.

The decorations of the building are as they ought to be, unpretending, sufficiently showy to give airy grace overhead, but in no way interfering with the attractive goods beneath. The large organ in the main hall occasionally affords a treat to music lovers, who, if their appetite be unappeased when the organist subsides, can have solos *ad libitum* in the adjoining room, where piano exhibitors, with questionable taste, pound their pet instruments at each other, creating at times an utter delirium of sound, out of which an ear as big as a church door could absorb nothing pleasing. It would be a happy conspiracy on the part of these gentlemen, if they would agree to burst on the multitude only one at a time. Human nature could stand that, if the result were but scales, but where snatches from oratorios, operas and mazurkas greet the ear together from the convulsive fingers of the representatives of rival houses, the effect, to put it mildly, is on the wrong side of pleasant.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

On entering this department the most striking object which calls for the visitor's attention is a huge clock which stands or rather goes immediately to the right and tells the hour in a most unmistakable fashion to those who are blest with either sight or hearing. The face of this huge piece of mechanism is about six feet in diameter. The works are visible, and it is possible for those who have carried their little mysteries in their vest pockets for a lifetime nearly, to learn before they die the secret of its going. If you are not too much frightened by the clock, for it is a heavy striker, it would be well to look at the two large figures, one at either side the entrance. They are rare specimens of carving in oak, and the first, it is said, done likewise in this country. That to the left is CHARLES IX., and that to the right HENRY III., both of France, and goodly fellows and fierce to look at, though they be Kings. It may be said that wooden Kings are common now-a-days; nevertheless these specimens of the skill of the artist exhibitor, Mr. J. R. LAMBERSON, are worthy of the attention of the curious.

If excited by your recollections of the deeds of these doughty heroes of three hundred years ago, you can cool yourself close by, where MATHEWS exhibits a magnificent fountain in Sienna marble, laden with rich waters which pour out to order.

Turning toward the right-hand corner there is a feast, indeed, for the lover of the beautiful in art, in the exhibition of bronze and silver electrotypes by HAAS and ROBERTSON, medallions, casquets, antique shields, salvers, quaint relievos from originals as old as history itself. One shield, representing on its surface the famous battle with the Amazons, is in itself an hour's study. A jewel casket, with figures in fine relief, is wonderfully chaste. Medallions with processions of Bacchanals from originals dug from the ruins of Pompeii are there, and hundreds other like perfect *fac similes* of the works of a lost age of art. There are also many fine specimens of alto relievos in oxydized silver and bronze of familiar scenes, and figures of recognized beauty of form.

The collection of photographs is a large one, and especially in the portrait department a fine one. WENDEROTH, TAYLOR and BROWNE, of Philadelphia, make a fine exhibit of ivorytypes, HURSTON and KURTZ, of porcelain miniatures, and WILLIAMSON, of Brooklyn, of card photographs, GURNEY and Son's views of the Central Park are excellent, the panoramic ones especially. There is a fine collection and a large one of photographs exhibited by the American Photo Lithographic Company of Brooklyn. The process of producing most perfect fac-similes of the finest engravings, handwriting, or the like, is explained by the Superintendent, Mr. OSBORNE.

The oil paintings which occupy exclusively the northern end of the room devoted to this department are, with very few exceptions, but very poor representations indeed of native talent. It is very much to be regretted that even a few good paintings did not find their way into this exposition so fortunate in other branches of art.

Turning up the room near the northern end of the eastern wall hangs a remarkable specimen of caligraphy, written in Hebrew by a Mr. STERN.

One of the most interesting features of this department is the exhibition of Chromos, by L. PRANG & Co., of Boston, many of which, in their beauty, give us the promise that before many years we will be in this field of art, competitors not to be despised by the Germans, who have long made it a specialty, and with marked success. The reproduction of CORREGGIO's Magdalina is very fine indeed, as are many others of the specimens exhibited; among them copies from Poultry Life by LEMMENS, and chickens and ducklings, by TAIT; wood mosses and ferns, &c., &c.

Close by the Southern door leading from this department into the great hall is a most attractive group of fountains for parlor or conservatory. They are vase-formed, girt by thin leaves of metal representing the foliage of the water lily, and embrace a crystal vase, in which are golden fish. Lilies of Bohemian glass hang over, dripping with the spray that falls upon them from above. One of these is supplied with its fountain sprays by clock-work. Another is wrought by pressure from a Croton pipe below. The most interesting, however, is one which hangs from the ceiling like a gasalier, and which, with no apparent source of supply, sings its blessed song of falling waters. When lighted up last evening they were unquestionably one of the prettiest sights in the Fair. From the centre of each arose a bouquet of chrystal flowers, each flower bearing in its centre a burning jet, while underneath and along the margin of the tiny lakes that received the overflow, natural flowers sent forth the rarest perfumes. These handsome ornaments are exhibited by their manufacturer, Mr. HEGARTY, of Jersey City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Senator MURPHY occupied the chair. There was a full attendance of the members of Committee. The Executive Committee reported a resolution which read as follows: "That the Assembly District Union Association be and they are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on Friday evening, Sept. 20, 1867, and elect by ballot three delegates and three alternate delegates to the Union Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1867. The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the ballots; and the President and Recording Secretary of the Association, in conjunction with said Inspectors, shall sign the credentials of the delegates so elected." The resignations of several members were received and accepted. A resolution was adopted directing the delegates to the State Convention to meet on Saturday evening for consultation. The Committee then adjourned.

HUDSON AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION.—Those who take an interest in our City amateur rowing can view the prizes won by the members of the "Atalanta Boat Club," in the annual regatta of the organization on Thursday, Sept. 12, off the Elysian Fields, at Messrs. THOMAS, DEVOE and Co.'s, No. 671 Broadway. The barge prize, won by the *David Banks, Jr.*, consists of a set of silk colors, white and blue for bow, and an American ensign for the stern; also, silver cigar-stand and bow light, presented by Hon. T. E. STEWART. The six-oared gig race won by the *Atalanta*, was for the champion colors of the association, blue silk for stern and white and gold for bow; gold badges presented by SAMUEL LLOYD ASPINWALL, for the six oarsmen and coxswain; also, a set of silver, five pieces, presented by Mr. VOLLMAN.

BURGLARS FOILED.—The office of RICHARD P. BUCK & Co., No. 29 South-street, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, who moved the burglar-proof safe into the middle office, where they worked on it till 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, when they were frightened by the entrance of Mr. PAGUE, who had an office in the upper part of the building. The burglars succeeded in removing only one of the plates of the safe, which was made by MARVIN & Co., and failed to get $95,500 which was inside. They went off in a hurry, leaving their tools behind them.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Bishop Stevens, Philadelphia, and Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, Alabama, are at the Astor House; Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Wisconsin, and F. Glossop, of the Illinois *State Journal*, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. H. C. Lord, Cincinnati, Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia, and Hon. C. D. Carrington, Ohio, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel; Capt. Hunniers, of Russia, and Gen. A. W. Adams, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German, named GEORGE A. GOMBER, residing at No. 104 Allen-street, jumped from the express train on the Hudson River Railroad while it was passing Fort Washington Depot. He was picked up insensible, and after his wounds were dressed was taken to his residence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5:30 o'clock, a little girl, 5 years of age, named BERTHA BEILER, while playing on the roof of house No. 108 Ridge-street, missed her footing, fell to the ground, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

THE CHOLERA ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—It is officially reported that no new case of cholera has occurred on Governor's Island since the 7th inst. The barracks are in a state of perfect cleanliness, and every precaution has been taken against the reappearance of the disease.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN VITAL STATISTICS.—The following is the report of the Register for Brooklyn, during the week ending on Saturday last, giving the number and causes of death: Cholera infantum, 38; dysentery, 10; diarrhœa, 14; diptheria, 3; disease of brain, 9; nervous fever, 1; bronchitis, 2; consumption, 19; whooping cough, 7; marasmus, 19; hydrocephalus, 3; dropsy, 1; premature birth, 3; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; enteritis, 3; remittent fever, 5; cholera morbus, 2; convulsions, 8; typhoid fever, 5; scrofula, 8; congestion of lungs, 3; cyanosis, 1; apoplexy, 1; peritonitus, 2; drowned, 1; old age, 4; puerperal fever, 1; croup, 1; debility, 6; metritis, 1; scarlet fever, 5; trismus nascentium, 1; cancer, 2; measles, 1; disease of heart, 2; ulceration of stomach, 1; pneumonia, 2; disease of kidneys, 1; paralysis, 1; stillborn, 12; colored, 3. Total, 194. Sexes—Men, 23; women, 27; boys, 78; girls, 66. Ages—Under 1 year, 72; under 2 years, 43; under 3 years, 7; under 4 years, 3; under 5 years, 2; 5 to 10 years, 8; 10 to 15 years, 5; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 40 years, 23; 40 to 60 years, 19; 60 to 80 years, 9; over 80 years, 3. Nativity—United States, 160; Ireland, 18; England, 4; Germany, 10; Norway, 1; Scotland, 1.

MORTALITY IN DIFFERENT WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	3	XII	7
II	8	XIII	10
III	2	XIV	10
IV	6	XV	4
V	12	XVI	16
VI	15	XVII	1
VII	9	XVIII	5
VIII	1	XIX	4
IX	29	XX	6
X	13	Villages	22
XI	11		—
Total			194

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The first meeting of the Board of Aldermen, after the Summer recess, was held yesterday afternoon, the President, GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., occupying the chair. After the usual preliminary business, a communication from the Prospect Park Commissioners was submitted, stating that they directed their architect to provide for the construction of a suitable vault in Washington Park, (Fort Greene,) as a permanent resting-place for the remains of the martyrs of the prison ships during the Revolution, and now lying in Hudson-avenue, near the Navy-yard wall. The Commissioners intend, as soon as the object can be accomplished, to erect a monument on Fort Greene which will prove an ornament to the city. After some other business of an unimportant character, the Board adjourned for one week.

THE RECENT ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.—The Collector of the Third District, Brooklyn, THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOTT, appeared before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday at noon, and gave bonds in the sum of $60,000 for his appearance at any time required. The sureties are WM. MACKAY, No. 20 Elliott-place, Brooklyn; and HENRY LUX, of No. 85 Fourth-street, New-York. Mr. CALLICOTT having been superseded, Second Deputy W. S. ANDREWS is acting in his stead. Mr. LEWIS [illegible], alleged to have been connected with the removal of whisky, also appeared before the Commissioner, and gave bonds to appear on the 25th instant for examination.

SILENT BULLETS.—Another case of shooting without noise, has been reported to the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct since the narrow escape of Mr. TOVEE. Mr. JOSEPH E. HATHAWAY, doing business in New-York and residing in the Sixteenth Ward, states that while he was crossing lots lying between Broadway and Myrtle-avenue, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, a bullet barely escaped his head and lodged in a small pond where several boys were fishing. The boys also heard the whizzing sound, but no report of firearms was heard by any one in the neighborhood.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The following parties were arrested by Sergeant ROGERS and squad of the Brooklyn Central Office yesterday, on warrants, for selling liquor on Sunday in the Town of Flatlands, Kings County: William Voorhies, Henry Leeman, Samuel Whittaker, A. D. Falling and Alfred De Mae. The following named Liquor Dealers were arrested in the town of New Lots: WM. SIMONSON, VALENTINE SHEDLEY, FREDERICK LEICH, R. LANIER, DAVID KURTZ. The accused were all held for a hearing.

THEFT BY A SERVANT GIRL.—A colored girl, a servant recently employed at No. 42 Clermont-avenue, stole, as alleged, on Sunday, from the apartments of Mr. PETER COLLINS, who occupies a portion of the same house, a silver watch, some coin and jewelry, in all valued at $50. The accused was committed for a hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MARY GOMEZ, a native of Germany, 46 years of age, died suddenly at her residence, corner of Montrose-avenue and Smith-street, E. D., on Monday night. Disease of the heart is supposed to be the cause of death.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—Prof. RUFUS KING BROWNE will this evening deliver the opening lecture of the season, on the above subject, at the Cooper Institute.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED CRUELTY BY A SCHOOLMISTRESS.—Miss ADELAID C. HAYS, a school teacher in Hudson City, was arrested last week on a warrant issued by Justice MAINES, on a charge of alleged cruelty to a child. The complaint under oath upon which the warrant was issued, charges that ADELAID C. HAYS, school teacher in Public School No. 1, City of Hudson, did on the 13th day of September, commit an assault and battery on JOSEPH H. GURNEY, a child between 11 and 12 years of age, by inflicting three wounds on his head, four wounds on his hands, and by choking him until she left the prints of her fingers on his neck; and that the said ADELAID C. HAYS confessed that she did inflict the punishment on the above-named child at the time and place above stated. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer at the next term of court, and in the meantime the case will be investigated by the Board of Education.

ENFORCEMENT OF NEARLY OBSOLETE LAWS.—A man named VAN AUBECK was taken before Justice ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday, charged with violating a State law by laboring on the Sabbath, he having worked in his garden on Sunday, and for which he was fined the sum of $1. VAN AUBECK did not take the matter very kindly, and uttered a couple of oaths, for which he was fined an additional dollar, the statute imposing a penalty of 50 cents for each offence.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday night as the sexton of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church in Bergen was extinguishing the kerosene lamps, one of the large chandeliers fell to the floor, and the lamps being broken the oil became ignited. The sexton gave the alarm, to which several citizens responded, and by tearing up the carpeting with which to smother the flames, and by the application of a few pails of water succeeded in putting out the fire, which at one time was quite threatening. The damage is estimated at about $400.

RESULT OF RECKLESS DRIVING.—About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening two young men who were driving in light wagons commenced racing in Kinney-street, Newark, when one of the vehicles was upset and fell upon a child 3 years of age, a daughter of CHAS. HELLRIGEL. The child was taken to the residence of its parents, No. 207 Kinney-street, and upon medical assistance being called it was found that her back was broken, and recovery is considered almost impossible. The young men made their escape.

FOR ANTIETAM.—Gov. WARD left Newark yesterday morning in a special car attached to the 8:40 Washington train for Antietam. The Governor was accompanied by his staff and others as follows: Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT, Adj.-Gen. STRYKER, Quartermaster-Gen. PERRINE, Col. R. S. SWORDS, Col. WM. E. POTTER, Gen. W. H. HALSTEAD, Col. J. W. WOODRUFF, and others. Gov. FENTON and Staff also occupied the same car.

THE HOBOKEN RACES.—These races commence to-day, Sept. 17, under the auspices of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society, and will continue Wednesday and Friday. There are to be three races each day, commencing with a hurdle race, handicap premium for all ages, and for horses that have never run a hurdle race or a steeple chase. Many noted horses are already entered, and the Hoboken races promise to afford one of the pleasantest meetings of the season.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—DR. CHARLES TAGGART, a well-known physician of Jersey City, died at his residence, No. 112 Wayne-street, on Sunday evening. One week ago the Doctor suffered a second amputation of a leg, which so weakened his system as to cause his death.

BRIEFLETS.—It is stated that Aressoop Engine Company No. 2, of Jersey City, have resolved to disband in consequence of the authorities neglecting to provide them with a new and suitable house.... FREDERICK NELLERMAULT, of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with threatening to shoot HENRY WELLBROOK. He was required to give bonds not to carry his threat into execution.... A woman who jumped after one of the Jersey City ferry boats on Sunday evening, was buoyed up by her crinoline until she could be fished out.... At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered issuing from the roofing establishment of VAN SICKLE, No. 22 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, which was extinguished with a few pails of water.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 16 Barclay-st.

New Ready, largest and best assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York. BROKAW BROTHERS, Nos. 32 to 34 4th-av., extends through to No. 63 Lafayette-place.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

Furniture.—G. L. & J. B. Kelty, No. 447 Broadway, have opened a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT to sell first-class articles at fair prices.

No. 447 Broadway.—Furniture and SLIP COVERINGS in every style.

No. 447 Broadway.—Lace and Nottingham Curtains. New importation.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. Sewing-Machines. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle—Paris, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing-Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over 82 competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Medical Electricity.

DR. CHAMBERLIN, the well-known Medical Electrician, has resumed business at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can receive speedy relief through his electrical agencies.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

New Store and New Stock.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Card.

Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS AND LINENS, now opening at No. 683 Broadway. Certain materials in choice shades of color from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.

I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 683 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

TREMAINE—NEWHALL.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the First M. E. Church, by Rev. J. W. F. Barnes, CHARLES M. TREMAINE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY ANNA D., eldest daughter of Isaac Newhall, Esq., of Lynn, Mass.

WHITE—GOOD.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at Trinity Chapel, Staten Island, by Rev. Jno. R. Rogers, A. JUDSON WHITE to Miss EMMA GOOD, daughter of C. F. Good.

WEYMAN—CHAMPION.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at New-Diggings, Wis., at the residence of the bride's father, ROBERT H. WEYMAN, of this City, to JULIA A., daughter of R. H. Champion, Esq.

DIED.

BARTON.—In Taunton, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 13, CHARLES E. BARTON, of firm of Reid & Barton.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Sept. 15, CATHARINE CONCKLIN, widow of the late Derrick A. Brinckerhoff, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, M. V. B. Brinckerhoff, Fishkill, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M.

CORNELL.—At West Farms, on Sunday, Sept. 15, WILLIAM, son of Henry and Eliza Cornell, aged 3 weeks and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

CARTER.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 14, of consumption, FANNIE, youngest and beloved daughter of Edward and Charlotte Carter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, corner of Green and Bruen sts., Newark, N. J. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

CORNELL.—On Monday, Sept. 16, SAMUEL L., infant son of Samuel H. and Eliza C. Cornell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 14th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—On Monday morning, Sept. 16, in his 74th year, JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

The relatives and friends of the family and the societies with which he was connected, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, on 20th-st., Gramercy Park, between 3d-av. and Irving-place, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock.

COLGATE.—At McGregor, Iowa, on Monday, Sept. 16, GEORGE M. COLGATE, formerly of this City.

DONOHOE.—On Monday, Sept. 16, at Long Branch, EUGENE, youngest child of Joseph A. and Emilie Donohoe, of San Francisco, Cal.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 1½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 17, from the residence of Ramsay Cooke, No. 149 West 12th-st.

EOFF.—On Monday, Sept. 16, after a short illness, JOHN THEODORE EOFF.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 84 Perry-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

FAY.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, MARTHA, widow of Luke Fay, aged 74 years, 2 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Scott, Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GOVE.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, EMMA, wife of Samuel A. Gove, and eldest daughter of A. F. Swany, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Tecumseh Lodge No. 487, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KENNARD.—On Monday evening, Sept. 16, WARREN ALBERT, youngest child of William J. and Sarah Kennard, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 194 West 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LANGDON.—In Paris, France, on Saturday, Aug. 31, WOODBURY LANGDON, in the 43d year of his age, third son of the late Walter Langdon, of this City.

MARSELLUS.—At Hastings, upon Hudson, on Monday morning, Sept. 16, MYRA PRIDHAM, only daughter of Wm. Spencer and Rebecca L. Marsellus, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

☞ Amsterdam *Recorder* please copy.

MURDOCK.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, ISABELLA MURDOCK, native of Scotland, aged 70 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, at Bridgeport, Conn.

PESTANA.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, SARAH PESTANA, aged 85 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Hoyt Sanford, No. 585 Broome-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken the next day, by 11 o'clock A. M. train, to Stamford, for interment.

TOPPING.—On Friday, Sept. 13, HARRIETTE P., wife of Robert E. Topping, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 201 Monroe-st., New-York City.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Sept. 13, after a protracted illness, ELIZA, beloved wife of Stephen Williams, aged 66 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 157 Chrystie-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, JAMES S. WILSON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1½ Charlton-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, WILL INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

FINE STANDARD SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

An elegant variety of nickle silver and white metal goods. None but the best. Every article guaranteed by our well-established trade-mark.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FORD & TUPPER, No. 599 Broadway, Corner Houston-st.

ROGERS, SMITH & CO. SILVER PLATED WARE. English and American Cutlery, Tea Trays. DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, below Broome-st.

CARD.—DR. ROBERT HUNTER, HAVING RETURNED from Europe, has resumed his practice in New-York.

Dr. Hunter has located his office at No. 2 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his old friends and those suffering from affections of the throat and lungs.

A NEW INVENTION—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 260 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, Heartburn, costiveness, piles, depression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if it do not yield at once to HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box, sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER—Is certain and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 34 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

DISEASES OF THE HEART,

LUNGS AND LIVER,

PHTHISIS, OR WASTING AWAY.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE, Corner 28th-st.

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the Winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31 of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$150,626 92
Freight	545,671 38
Telegraph	2,418 33
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation Contractor's materials	453,295 44
Transportation Contractor's men	26,577 97
Total	$1,203,039 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,039 88
Repair of track	109,767 64
Repair of engines, cars, shops, &c.	50,984 44
Offices and stations	54,967 68
Conductors, engineers, &c.	33,294 73
Trains	15,426 98
Net earnings to balance	807,553 38
Total	$1,203,039 95

From the relative high charges the operating expenses of the road are but 33½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractors' business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men, ($479,273 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 93) 33½ per cent. ($137,384 49) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the commercial business stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 64
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789 14

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the safest investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency, from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government Stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & Co., No. 69 Broadway,

and by BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 30, 1867.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HAVE YOU A COLD OR COUGH, Sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, or are you bordering on consumption? Use DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, CONTAINS

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to checking baggage, purchasing tickets, railway maps, railway time tables, &c., &c.

II.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the principal routes of travel, east, west, north and south. These maps are indispensable to the traveling community.

III.—NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED TIME TABLES, giving the time of the departure and the arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas—every important line represented by map.

IV.—INDEX TO THE NAMES OF NEARLY THE THOUSAND STATIONS, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES, situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas. To shippers, merchants, jobbers, and business men generally, this Index is indispensable.

V.—TOURIST GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL WATERING PLACES, SPRINGS, and places of fashionable resort throughout the United States, including the White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake Memphremagog, Wyoming Valley, Mammoth Cave, Long Branch, Cape May, &c., &c.

VI.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

VII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

VIII.—APPLETON'S COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

☞ TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY: Be very careful and see that you get APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only full and complete Railway Guide for the United States and the Canadas. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, at nearly all of the principal hotels, railway ticket offices, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867. PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED. EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE

Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.

LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE, No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

METCALF ON CONTRACTS.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-st., N. Y., WILL PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th, PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR APPLICATION. BY THERON METCALF, LL. D., Late one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. One volume, 8vo. Price $4 50.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

OXFORD BIBLES,

In every variety of Size and Binding for the Pocket, Pew, Study or Family; also, PRESENTATION BIBLES, for Clergymen, Sunday-School Superintendents and Weddings, &c. SOLE AGENCY FOR THE UNITED STATES. THOMAS NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

READY—FIFTH EDITION:

A THOUSAND MILES IN THE ROB ROY CANOE, ON RIVERS AND LAKES OF EUROPE. By J. MACGREGOR, M. A. With illustrations and a map. One vol., 16mo. Price $1 50.

IN A FEW DAYS, ROB ROY ON THE BALTIC.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed postpaid by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

BRENTANO HAVING NOW "THE RUN," is selling BOOKS to ev'ryone; His trade has so increased of late, AT BROADWAY—SEVEN-HUNDRED-EIGHT.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
The undersigned are authorized by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to invite the attention of capitalists to the advantages that may be derived from an investment of capital in the construction of public water-works in said City.
Milwaukee has an estimated population of 80,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business.
The City is without embarrassment from debt; is the centre of an extensive railway system; is the largest primary wheat-market in the world, and in its lake commerce interior trade, already large, it is likely to be excelled in the future by no other Western metropolis.
In the opinion of the Council, the advantages afforded for the construction of a complete system of water-works at this time are peculiar, and the investment of capital in that enterprise will insure a large and permanent, and steadily increasing remuneration.
The city is located immediately upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and hence an inexhaustible supply of pure water may always be obtained comparatively without large expense, and the city is prepared to offer to responsible parties an eligible site for a reservoir, and to secure such legislation and other facilities as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking. Parties inclined to negotiate are invited to visit the city, or to address the undersigned.
JAMES S. BUCK,
JOSEPH PORTE,
D. A. OLIN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.
Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running management with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 52 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order,
B. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 461, 548, 584, 268, 132, 377, 241, 36, 369, 28, 37, 33, 250, 493, 477, 492, 123, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.
The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.
NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOlution of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.
By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 27, 28,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice President and Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trinity and Sacramento Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Ferry-st., New-York, on the 4th Monday of September, instant.
SEPT. 7, 1867. G. W. TUTTLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., comp'ds. '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., comp'ds. '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 C., '65 Jan & Jly	108	[illegible]	Aug., comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 C., '67, pen.	108	[illegible]	Sept., comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
SEPT. 16, 1867.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 35 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 35 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors of the above Company who desire to receive shares in lieu of the amounts of their respective claims are invited to call at the office of the Company, No. 95 Liberty-st., where further information will be given.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—THE HIGHEST cash price paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, laces, and all valuable personal property; or money loaned on the same.
J. S. COHEN, No. 735 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

GRAND OPENING!
AT
R. H. MACY'S,
OF
FALL GOODS,
ALL THIS WEEK.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
(formerly of No. 425 Broadway)
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE,
2d door below 17th-st.,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867, the largest assortment of REAL INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS in New-York, comprising both long and square Shawls in the newest and most exquisite designs.
Also, a large lot of bordered shawls that were made to order and received direct from Calcutta, which cannot be surpassed for style and beauty.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A full and desirable assortment for Fall and Winter.
ALSO,
low-priced LACES and EMBROIDERIES in great variety,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FRENCH AND DUBLIN POPLINS, PLAIDS, REPS, MERINOES, &c., &c., &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

5,000 AUCTION BLANKETS.
10,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS AND ALPACAS, and 12,000 YARDS FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at nearly half former prices.
BIG LOTS MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
We are selling a splendid shirting muslin for 12½c. a yard; same quality sold all over for 18c. and 20c. Our blankets are from $3 to $4 a pair less than last year.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 277 Bleecker-st.

MME. F. PINCHON
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18,
PARIS FALL FASHIONS
in CLOAKS and WALKING COSTUMES,
to which she invites the attention of her customers and strangers.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

A CARD.—WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATtention to our immense and most elegant stock of MOURNING GOODS, far surpassing anything ever before offered, as the greater part has been bought for cash at an immense sacrifice during the late great depression in business, many lots are much below the cost of importation. The stock consists in part of English Bombazines, French Bombazines, Empress Cloths and Bismarck Cloths, 6-4 Delaines, Tamise Cloths, Canton Cloths, Parisienne Cloths, Crape Cloths from 40 inches to 54 inches wide, Biarritz and Colorado Cloths, Belgique Poplins, Gros Grain Alpacas, Pure Mohair Alpacas from 50c. to $1, Irish Poplins very low, French Poplins equally so, Black Gros Grain Silks from 30 to 40 inches wide, real bargains.
Also an immense variety of desirable SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS; some lots at just half price. COMPETITION CHALLENGED!
N. B.—Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls and Dressmaking at greatly reduced rates.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

MILLINERY.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY'S RETAIL DEPARTMENT will open Sept. 18 and 19 with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND FANCY GOODS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
Next door to Ball, Black & Co.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 4 Lafayette-place.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th-st., will have their opening of Fall and Winter Bonnets and Round Hats on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

J. H. OWENS, NO. 1 DIVISION-ST. AND Catharine-st., will open a full line of Fall patterns bonnets and jockeys on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 18 and 19.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. J. B. DAVIDSON, No. 28 University-place, will open Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest Paris styles on Wednesday next, Sept. 18.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH PRIVATE table, complete in every respect. [illegible] 5th-av.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., house first-class, with all modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished on first, second and third floors to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, who wish a quiet and comfortable home; pleasantly and conveniently situated; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house in West 21st-st., near [illegible], would let to a gentleman and wife an unfurnished room, with board; no other boarders. For particulars address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

NO. 329 WEST 19TH-ST.—HOUSE FIRST-class, with all modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished, on first, second, and third floors to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, who wish a quiet and comfortable home; pleasantly and conveniently situated; terms moderate; references exchanged.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH PRIvate table, to consist of one large and one small bedroom, with bathroom and closet attached; also a good-sized parlor; must be between 14th and 42d sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address, with terms and references, D. D. W., Box No. 167 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES A COMFORTABLE Room, with board, between 20th and 42d sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address W. A. R., Box No. 164 Times Office, for three days, stating full particulars as to situation, price, &c. References given and required.

A LADY HAS SEVERAL LARGE AND small bedrooms and a parlor to let, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen separately or in party. Will give full or partial board. Call at No. 61 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST [illegible]

[illegible]

NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST.—[illegible] floor; first-class board; private table if required; references.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONtaining six rooms, to let without board or with private table, either singly or in suites; also a parlor floor and single rooms for gentlemen, at No. [illegible] [illegible]-place. References required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to rent with first-class board, where every effort will be made to promote home comforts. [illegible] call at No. 35 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on second floor, No. 114 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway, gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference required.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town or in Brooklyn; best of reference given. Address J. S., Box [illegible], Post-office.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single; meals if desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 125 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with parlors suitable for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first class.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST.—PARTIES OF gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av; the house is pleasant and location good. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Madison Park. Desirable suits of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND STORY room to let, to one or two gentlemen; also a hall bedroom; house has all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at No. 59 Vandam-st.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No 34 West 20th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD TO BE HAD—15 minutes by City cars from Jersey City ferry. Address S. S., Bergen, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 136 East 17th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from Broadway—To let to a gentleman, a nicely furnished room in a private house.

AT NO. 80 NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH-ST., SECOND DOOR east of 4th-av., to let with board; room on the second floor; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with or without board, in a small family, No. 117 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A FIRST-CLASS SUIT OF ROOMS, first floor, with select bathroom and private table; other rooms on second floor. No. 8 University-place.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD at No. 104 East 17th-st, near Union-square.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST. Rooms en suite or single; reference required.

THE BOARDING BUREAU OFFICE removed to No. 828 Broadway, (12th-st.) where families are recommended to register their rooms, with and without board, where all wanting accommodation can get the information. W. A. CORBIERE, Real Estate Broker, No. 828 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FREMER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, N. Y.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LEIGHT.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,113,124 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., New-York,
Are prepared to furnish Club Houses and private Families with SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES, of superior patterns and finish, the quality of which is stamped and guaranteed full standard by the United States Mint Assay. An examination of the extensive assortment, and the prices at which these goods are offered, will repay the attention of the closest and most critical buyers.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

SCALES! SCALES! SCALES!
You will find just the scales you wish for at JONES' Scale Works, No. 27 Park-row.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be held at the Mission Rooms, No. 40 New Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.
H. BREWSTER, Secretary.
SEPT. 14, 1867.

S. H. SHREVE, CIVIL ENGINEER, NO. 161 Broadway, third floor.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 167 Chambers-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
BIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 92 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
[illegible]

A COUPLE OF BEAUTIFUL COMPLETE high-stoop brick and marble trimmed houses; fresco and all improvements; possession; half a block from Stuyvesant-sq. Apply on the premises, Nos. [illegible] 15th-st., corner 2d-av. and adjoining.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th sts., about 22 by 55 feet, with possession. Can only be seen by my order. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 128 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the splendid new four-story high-basement brown-stone house, corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st. Inquire on the premises, or of J. G. CHURCHILL, No. 1 Pine-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; freshly and in complete order; possession; others $22,600 to $35,000. W. S. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN NORTH-ST.; also, lots on 5th-av., [illegible] and 84th-st. for sale. JOHN J. [illegible], No. 74 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Houses and lots, building sites, country-seats, farms, &c., convenient for persons doing business in New-York.
A. C. DURHAM, Jr., Agent,
No. 182 Broadway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair rates. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,500 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year in having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer, warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes, and near the residence of the late J. H. Paulding; contains about 120 acres with half a mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; land highly cultivated; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOME—DESIRABLE! ECONOMICAL!—The subscriber will sell his family residence at Rowayton, near Darian, Conn., on the Sound; two hours from New-York; house comfortable Winter or Summer, for a family of ten; salt water bathing close to the house; new stable, bath-house, &c.; price $7,500; subscriber intends building larger house in vicinity; healthy neighborhood; boating, fishing, &c.; if not sold will be rented to April next for $300; horse, pony, wagons and sleigh in the stable.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 661 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A COMMANDING SITE of about 8 acres of choice and improved land, suitable for a gentleman's residence; located at Montclair, N. J.; distant from New-York City Hall 15 miles, via Morris and Essex Railroad; the situation, in an eminent degree, combines beauty, healthfulness and ease of access, and is free from musquitoes and fever and ague; price $6,000. Inquire of T. JENNINGS, No. 62 Cliff-st., New-York, or WILLIAM JACOBUS, Montclair.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, (or will exchange for improved property in Hackensack, Passaic or Bergen.) It is situated one and a half miles from depot at Hackensack; a handsome cottage, eleven rooms, carriage-house, good well of water, &c., grounds well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars apply to or address BOGART, Union National Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, A beautiful house containing eleven rooms, with four lots of ground, two minutes from depot, with fine views from every room; twenty minutes from Jersey City by Erie Railroad; excursion ticket 40 cents. Inquire at the office of Mount Rutherford Company, near depot. Price $7,500.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE FINE RESIDENCES, convenient to stations, fully furnished, with modern improvements, to rent for the Winter, at $125 to $200 per month, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, and corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 85 Chambers-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED cottage for sale; convenient to depot; 16 miles from the City; price low. Apply 383 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful country seat of Wm. S. Wright, Esq., of fifty acres, lying between the Hyde Park Road and Hudson River, half mile north of Poughkeepsie, with furniture, stock and farming implements complete, to let for six or twelve months from Oct. 1, 1867. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address Drawer No. 141, Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 2 East 14th-st., for business or to let, furnished, to a private family. Apply on the premises to GEO. T. ELLIOT, or to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A COTTAGE surrounded with shrubbery, a small carriage-house, near the Presbyterian Church, for $50 per month to May next. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (3 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE S. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, LARGE furnished house, modern improvements; grounds, stables, conservatories, billiard-room; also, an unfurnished cottage, with stable and grounds. Apply to Box No. 4,087 N.-Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO folding doors between, carpeted alike; kitchen and bedroom back; pantry and storeroom; terms $25 per month. Address Mrs. ACKEN, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HOUSE TO LET—NINE ROOMS, CELLAR, large garden. Rent $400. Inquire of WILLIAM CHANDLESS, corner Fulton-st. and Palisade-av., West Hoboken.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO let at No. 223 West 47th-st., near Broadway, until May or longer, with or without the furniture; possession immediately; rent $145 per month.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWNstone House in 45th-st., near 6th-av.; pier and mantel glasses, piano. E. F. EMERY, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO FURnished rooms; gas and bath in the house. Inquire at No. 232 East 30th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FAMILY HOUSE, OR SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between Washington-square and 30th-st.; rent from $75 to $175 per month, according to size, furnishing and location; wanted for six months or for lease. Address with all particulars, G. P. PUTNAM, No. 661 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A first-class neighborhood. Parties unexceptionable in every respect. Address L. S. S. Station D.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A SELECT SCHOOL, A LADY fully qualified to teach the higher branches, the higher mathematics and Latin; she must be experienced and a member of the Episcopal Church. Testimonials as to ability, success and character, with reference and statement of age, &c., must be sent in copy to R., Box No. 320 Lancaster, Penn. A liberal salary will be paid to a really competent teacher.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES a few private pupils. Liberal compensation expected. Refers to Rev. Thomas Hill, LL. D., &c., Pres't Harvard College; Ephraim W. Gurney, Professor of Metaphysics, Harvard College; Elbridge J. Cutler, Professor of Belles Lettres, Harvard College; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., New-York. Address TUTOR, Box No. 114 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as resident governess in a private family; is competent to instruct thoroughly in English, French, and music; highest references as to position and qualification. Address M. H., No. 669 Lexington-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a young lady experienced in the education and management of children, in a school or family; acquirements, English, French, Spanish, Piano, Harp and Singing; good references. Address Miss M. DAY, Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—AT A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the City, a governess to take charge of education of a miss of 13 years; one competent to give instruction in music, French and drawing, will please apply on Thursday or Friday, 19th and 20th inst., at No. 31 West 42d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York, marble put up to the country. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and is easy of access from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villages.
Classes for advanced students and others, under the ablest Professors, are in process of formation, in Latin, Greek, French, German, Geometry, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, &c.
Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are especially invited to visit.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES M. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 26th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 42d-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time.
JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—EDUCATION.—THE ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with a gentleman thoroughly capable of preparing his son for a special collegiate course; must be a resident of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, stating number of pupils, terms, &c., &c., L. T. G., Box No. 167 Times Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 80 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

CHORUS CLASSES NOW FORMING, to meet at the halls of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 82 5th-av. Terms $5 per quarter.
Applications to be made at the office of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF STUDY OF the French language for graduates or adults will begin on September 19 at the Protestant French Day School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 25. Letters directed to Mme. L. H. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MERKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 33 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MERKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 129th-st. and Harlem River.

MISS FOSTER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Yonkers, N. Y. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 68 West 39th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. [illegible] [illegible]

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A CARD—PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught at less than half the cost in time and money usually wasted at the so-called business colleges. After an absence of four years, the subscriber has returned to the City and opened rooms at No. 42 East Fourteenth-st., Union-square, for the purpose of giving thorough personal instruction in the above branches to all, old and young, guaranteeing an elegant handwriting and a thorough knowledge of accounts to every attentive pupil. Open day and evening. O. B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed Penman of America.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 443 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 267 and 271 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GEROKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 83 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean. &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. NORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 260 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK having returned to the City, will resume her instruction in Vocal Music on Wednesday, Sept. 11. Letters may be addressed at Chickering's Piano-forte rooms, No. 652 Broadway, where circulars may be found. Residence, No. 120 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 262 Clinton-st. Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 36 WEST 20TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ALL TEACHERS SHOULD BE GOOD penmen, and all may, under the magical tuition of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 333 West 29th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. S. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,152 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 108 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 4. P. A. ANDREW, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 37 AND 39 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD, } Directors.
SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, }

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.
Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $360 per annum.
REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel.
For prospectus, address
REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.
Mrs. C. C. CHIRMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.
For circulars and further information apply to ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY & BRICK, No. 169 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)
References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Oberbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.
Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 25. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS F. M. ALVORD WILL GIVE LESsons on the piano, in singing and cultivation of the voice, at her studio, "Fine Arts Gallery," No. 82 5th-av., or at the residence of pupils in New-York or Brooklyn. Lessons in French, private or in classes, with the best teachers.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO MAKE AN engagement with a highly respectable family where instructions in her own language would be received as full or partial payment for her board; the highest reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 476 Post-office.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Address Mrs. E. B. NEWTON.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 78 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 33 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

MADAME MARTINER'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 31th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with CITY OF CORK.....Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
MALTA.....Sept. 21
HECLA.....Sept. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE BY STEAMER TO AND FROM QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Drafts payable in England, Ireland and Scotland. Apply to E. N. MOXHAM, No. 62 New Bowery. Office open from 6½ to 9 P. M.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FINE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge; also to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $[illegible] for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin.....$250
Second Cabin.....170
Steerage.....85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin.....$300
Second Cabin.....200
Steerage.....100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 6c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY, 16th, until FRIDAY, 1 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander.
MONTGOMERY, THOMAS LYONS, Commander.
will form a line to leave weekly from Pier No. 13 North River, commencing on the 25th or 26th September; definite notice hereafter.
These steamers were originally built for the Savannah trade and were great favorites with merchants of that city. They have been thoroughly refitted in every part for the express purpose of again placing them on that route. Their cabin accommodations will compare favorably with any steamer in the trade. They are commanded by men long and favorably known to the traveling public.
Insurance on the steamers warranted at the lowest rates. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship GRANADA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The steamer ALABAMA will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow, Sept. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 30	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens' West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 6 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No freight received.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
[illegible] steamers [illegible] from Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, [illegible] at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with [illegible] and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston [illegible] railroad ride than by any other route [illegible] time [illegible] hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest [illegible] and most elegant ever placed upon American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and [illegible] of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. [illegible] tickets for sale, and freight [illegible] made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets [illegible] offices of Westcott's Express Company, [illegible] Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway; [illegible] 4th-av. and 29th-st.; Hudson River [illegible] av. and 30th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. [illegible] City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets [illegible] these offices, baggage can be checked from the [illegible] to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 32 (Peck-slip), East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 24, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. [illegible] [illegible]

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6¼ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6¼ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8¼ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1¼ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
[illegible] P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 2:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE, SEPT. 2 edition—all railroads and steamboats from New-York—complete, with City maps, 25 cents.
BENEDICT & BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MOTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE—$8 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. Manhattan Gas Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, hearses and coaches, 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms.

COUPE HORSE—BAY, 15½ HANDS, SUPERIOR in every respect, and is warranted. Apply to [illegible], private stable, opposite Bradley's livery stable, [illegible].

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.
3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.
4th. For flagging 40th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.
6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.
7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.
8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.
9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.
13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.
16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 58th-st.
17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.
18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.
3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
4th. Both sides of 40th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. [illegible] westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 43d to 45d-st.
6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st. and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 12th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av. and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-av.
7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.
8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.
9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.
12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.
13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 2[illegible] feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 1[illegible] feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 1[illegible] feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 1[illegible] feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.
16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between 43d and 44th sts., to a point half way between 58th and 59th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block [illegible].
17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.
18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2[illegible]-av. and 27th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 10, 1867.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1867.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE COURTS are about opening and juries must be had. I am authorized to state that the Judge WILL NOT EXCUSE except for good cause, and on the direct personal application of the parties summoned.
If absent or sick on the first day of Court, the person summoned must report as soon as possible thereafter to the Court, or here, if the Court be closed.
ENROLLMENT and FINE NOTICES, &c., sent by me must be answered in person. Letters cannot be attended to. Exempt Firemen and Militiamen must bring their certificates here with the notice. Persons (not already drawn) CAN SELECT THE SEASON or month most convenient for them to serve.
It is the duty of every respectable citizen to assist in this important service, and all able and liable MUST SERVE OR PAY THEIR FINES. Those who serve promptly and fully on Grand or Petit Jurors (in our State and City Courts,) will not again be called until the entire list is exhausted.
ALL who are notified (LIABLE OR EXEMPT,) will save time, trouble and expense, by responding promptly and in person. THE JUDGE OR THE COMMISSIONER is the ONLY PERSON to apply to, and the intervention of other parties will be unsuccessful.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-st.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—This is to give notice that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT LYMAN, of the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2 Mutual Building, State-st., before HARVEY J. KING, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD DODD, United States Marshal, as Messenger Northern District of New-York.
By PETER F. DAW, Deputy.
Dated TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN W. McGUIRE, Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. McGuire, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.: At the City of Brooklyn, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1867.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the American Waterproof Cloth Company of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said District, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition, by the District Court of said District. CHARLES JONES, Assignee, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARY L. TIFFANY against MAGDALENA L. LANBY, MARIA LANBY, CATHARINE LANBY, and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 8th day of August, 1867, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 19th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LAWRENCE, Real Estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying and being in the (Eleventh, late the outward) now the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of the estate late the property of James Delancey, Esq., made by Evert Bancker, by lot number one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, (1,755,) bounded westerly in front by Suffolk-street, northerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, (1,756) now or late belonging to Dennis Hicks, easterly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight (1,778) now or late belonging to Lemuel Bunce, and southerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, (1,754,) containing in breadth in front and rear each twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, 100 feet. And, also, all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished in a certain map or chart of the estate late the property of James Delancy, Esq., made by Evert Bancker, lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six (1,756) bounded easterly in the rear by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, (1,777,) westerly in front by Suffolk-street, northerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, (1,757,) and southerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, (1,755,) and all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon; the said premises being known as numbers 14 and 16 Suffolk-street.
Dated AUGUST 22, 1867.
Also, the four-story and basement brick house No. 84 Ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and University-place, Sailors' Snug Harbor lease property, ground rent $200 per annum, house 25 by 65, lot 25 by about 100 feet. Terms easy. For particulars, permits, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SNELLING & ADAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. H. SNELLING, C. H. ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1867.
The business will be continued by the subscriber, who assumes all liabilities against the above concern.
H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer, No. 910 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF DECKER & KING IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of the undersigned, to whom payment is to be made. J. E. DECKER.
SEPT. 14, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A VALUABLE medicinal spring and hotel property, now yielding a handsome income, which may be largely increased by attention. C. C. E., Station D.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 20 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK.....Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867,
MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI,
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
A. L. HAUCK, A. BONCONI,
BELLINI, BARAGLI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, at 8,
BELLINI'S
I PURITANI,
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
ANASTASI, &c.
(His first appearance this season.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, at 8,
ROSSINI'S
OTHELLO,
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI,
E. PANCANI,
(His first appearance.)
THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, at 8,
ROSSINI'S
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND A NEW BALLET,
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
Mlle. MARIE BAND,
Mr. C. MARVIG, and others.
(Their first appearance.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:
General Admission.....$1 50
Secured Seats, extra.....1 00
Boxes from.....$9 to 12 00
Family Circle.....75
THE REGULAR SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERFORMANCES WILL COMMENCE THIS TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17.
At the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 863 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and, down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Classes are now formed for children, beginners and advanced pupils; also, evening classes in all branches.
The popular evening elementary, choral and orchestral classes will commence the first week of October.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY.—ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Prof. RUFUS KING BROWNE, M. D., will deliver the opening discourse, on *Science and Philosophy*, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. The public are invited.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 4th avs.
(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.
(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 80th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the necessary LABOR AND MATERIALS for the alteration and addition of the "Post Hospital" at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at this office. Builders proposing to bid are invited to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ($3,000) three thousand dollars for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for alteration and addition to Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and A. Q. M. G.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
THIRD FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS and shoes at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, when they will offer a large and varied assortment of heavy goods for Winter, comprising men's, women's, Misses' and children's wear.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 17, at 11 o'clock, within the store, the cargo of the yacht *Challenge*, from Malaga, consisting of
3,450 boxes layer raisins,
500 half-boxes layer raisins, } Kreisler brand.
300 quarter-boxes layer raisins,
720 boxes Malaga lemons.
12 bags "Almeria" grapes.
Also, 2,500 packages Malaga raisins.
40 barrels currants.
25 bags peanuts.
4 cases figs.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.
Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1867.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.
THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 5, 1867.
IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Quartermaster-General I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., the following Quartermaster's stores:
10,288 lbs. new Manila rope, 3½ inches in circumference.
6,221 lbs. new Manila rope, 3¾ inches in circumference.
3,711 lbs. new Manila rope, 4½ inches in circumference.
1,120 lbs. new Manila rope, 6½ inches in circumference.
3,490 lbs. new Manila rope, 8½ inches in circumference.
1,580 lbs. new Manila rope, 10 inches in circumference.
2,192 lbs. new Manila rope, 13½ inches in circumference.
366 lbs. new Hemp rope, ¾ inches in circumference.
873 lbs. new Hemp rope, 1½ inches in circumference.
142 lbs. new Hemp rope, 2 inches in circumference.
204 lbs. new Cotton rope, ¾ inches in circumference.
8,019¾ yards new cotton duck.
The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery.
For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks or to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Assist'nt-Quartermaster-Gen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST FORTY-FIRST-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 41ST-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and known as No. 58. The house is in first-rate order, having been recently repaired throughout. The furniture, which is first class, can be had with the premises, if desired. House, 16.8x55 feet. Lot half the block.

BENJ. P. THEALL, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., being a collection from a private residence. By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 68 Liberty-st., a collection of oil-paintings by eminent artists, Calverhouse, Doughty, Van Zandt, Gifford, Muller, Mason, Bonfield, Boutelle, Isabelle, Coates, Seitz, &c. Now on exhibition and catalogues ready.

BENJ. P. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, of the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY;
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.
in which the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY APPEAR.
To be seen at all hours,
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, possessing all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, has been added to
THE GRAND AQUARIA.
They are RARE, CURIOUS and BRILLIANT specimens of the Tropical inhabitants of the deep.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
THE LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
TUESDAY, Sept. 24,
INAUGURATION OF A SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE AND FIRST REPRESENTATION
In this country of OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS, (which has created a perfect furore in Europe,) entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which will be presented with a perfect COMPLETENESS IN DETAIL OF SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion,
And a company comprising the following
DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN ARTISTS:

Mlle. Lucille Tostee,	Mons. Gauffroy,
Mlle. Cliquot de Feicourt,	Mons. Duchesne,
Mlle. Isabelle Armand,	Mons. Lagriffoul,
Mlle. Marguerite,	Mons. Leduc,
Mlle. Mathilde,	Mons. Monier,
Mme. Duchesne,	Mons. Benedick,
Mme. Monier,	Mons. Valter.

A complete orchestra of accomplished musicians and a superb chorus selected from the principal Parisian theatres.
PRICES.
Admission.....One Dollar.
Reserved Seats.....$1 50.
Balcony Boxes (according to location).....$8—$10.
Proscenium Boxes (according to location).....$10—$15.
Gallery.....50 cents.
Tickets for the first three nights, TUESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 28th, ready on MONDAY, 16th Sept., at the box office of the theatre, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Chickering & Sons', Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at J. Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....MR. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly
OPEN
For the Fall and Winter Season.
The Theatre has been RE-DECORATED, EMBELLISHED and RENOVATED throughout.
A NEW COMEDY,
BY CRAVEN,
Entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
WITH
A NEW BURLESQUE,
BY BURNAND,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Both pieces will be produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS.
Further particulars, with A LIST OF THE COMPANY, Will appear in future advertisements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
James E. Hayes.....Lessee
G. L. Fox.....Stage Manager
C. W. Tayleure.....Business Manager
CROWDED OVERWHELMINGLY EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Whose engagement already surpasses in its brilliant success all the former triumphs of his glorious career in the Metropolis. The popular rush to enjoy the most masterly personation of this, our great comedian, is unprecedented. The demand during the day for reserved seats ordinarily includes nearly all the fashionable portions of the house; and at night the line of eager applicants for admission extends across the entire lobby, and from the box-office to the outer edge of the pavement. Every night and Saturday afternoon, Boucicault's beautiful drama
RIP VAN WINKLE, or THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE.....Mr. JEFFERSON.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with Charts of Character, daily.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 16.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 28.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 129 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. E. FERRERO respectfully announces that, after an absence of 6 years, he resumes the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with Mme. Dubreuil. Open for instructions Saturday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square, where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

NEW MUSIC!
"The Birds will Come Again." A beautiful song by J. R. Thomas. Price 35 cents.
"The Jealous Stream." An illustration poetique by W. K. Bassford. Price $1.
"Traumerei." Reverie by Schumann; played at the Terrace Garden Concerts. Price 20 cents.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 297 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIRLD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPPUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $[illegible]. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 130 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 185 Bowery, New-York.

JENNYS & SON'S ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES are offered to the public in every style, with the patent agraffe, at prices below any other first-class makers in the City. Parties would do well to examine them. Factory and warerooms, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. [illegible] Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible] SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

WANTED—A SINGER TO SING BASE. Inquire at the Rutgers Church, on Friday Evening, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av.

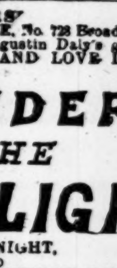
VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOCAL music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867–'68.
TO-MORROW—MEDEA—THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
This morning at 9 o'clock commences the sale of seats for the first three Ristori nights, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and French Theatre.
General admission, $1 50; orchestra seats, $2 50; dress circle, $2; private boxes, four seats, $12; proscenium boxes, five seats, $20; family circle 75 cents.
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the season of 1867-68 of Mme. Ristori's dramatic representations will be inaugurated on
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Sept. 18, 1867,
with Legouve's celebrated tragedy,
MEDEA,
the same work in which Mme. RISTORI made her memorable triumphant debut in America last season.
The Company of Madame Ristori has been much augmented by new artists. Among them is
SIGNOR BOZZO,
who is one of the few great dramatic artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in Silvio Pellico's grand tragedy,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI,
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT.
SATURDAY—THIRD RISTORI NIGHT—MARY STUART.
IN BROOKLYN, MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
Director.....J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867-68 at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Sept. 19.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.
SIXTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES.



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, AND THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION.
PIER AND RIVER SCENE BY STARLIGHT.
TOMBS POLICE COURT, &c.
EVERY NIGHT.....at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY.....at 2 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY.....at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....W. WHEATLEY
SECOND YEAR
of the successful spectacular drama of the BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21.
THE WONDERFUL DONKEY EVERY EVENING.
BLACK CROOK
MATINEE, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE,
24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.
Third week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL as the FORRESTIAN BEPPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO and the charming CHUMMY. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7¼. Admission 75 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EDWIN FORREST.
ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST.
THIS EVENING, DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
EDWIN FORREST AS DAMON.
WEDNESDAY, EDWIN FORREST as KING LEAR.
THURSDAY, as OTHELLO.
REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1¼ o'clock.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
corner 30th-st. and Broadway.
Manager and General Director.....John De Pol
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the DEVIL'S AUCTION will be presented, with the grand star EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE,
Corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av.
BARRY LESLIE.....MANAGER
GREAT SUCCESS
Of Mme. CELESTINE,
The FEMALE ROPE-WALKER.
Also, the great LESLIE.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock; to commence at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES.
Designed especially for those pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 820 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, Sept. 17.—First Race—Hurdle-Race: A handicap premium of $250, all ages, for horses that never won a hurdle-race or steeple-chase; two miles, over six hurdles. Second Race—Great Stallion Post Stake—Premium of $500, for two-year olds; dash of a mile. Third Race—Premium of $250, all ages; mile heats.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.—First Race—Hurdle-Race (Welter weights.); Premium of $300 to the winner, and $50 to the second horse; two miles, over six hurdles. Second Race—Selling premium of $300, all ages; dash of one and a half miles. Third Race—Premium $500, all ages; two-mile heats.
THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 20.—First Race—Steeple-Chase. A handicap premium of $400 to winner, and $50 to second horse, all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting country, and twenty-seven jumps. Second Race—Premium $400, for horses beaten at this meeting; dash of one and a half miles. Third Race—Post-stake premium for three-year olds, of $600; $50 entrance, p. p.; two-mile heats; the winner of the Derby, Belmont or Travers to carry five pounds extra.
The first race will come off at 2 P. M. precisely. The trains of the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., run directly to the grounds, as follows: 10 A. M., 12 M., and 12¾ and 1¼ P. M.; leave track for New-York at 5:00 P. M.
Stages will connect with Hoboken Ferry horse-cars at Union Hill and run direct to the track.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 320 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 158 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for all diseases of a private nature, at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity-sts. A permanent and positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE, SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. BLOTCHES and SKIN MARKS ERADICATED. Consultations free.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $3 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.—his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and yield one interview indicated. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

REPLY OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION TO THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner's Powers and Duties Defined—How the Department Should be Managed.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Sept. 13, 1867.

George W. McLean, Esq., Street Commissioner of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association has received your courteous communication in response to its letter of Aug. 20 last.

In regard to the publication of its letter before the receipt of your reply, the Association has only to say that its communication was placed in your hands on the 22d day of August last; that in the reply of the Chief Clerk of your Department, dated Aug. 24, it was stated that you were about to leave town for "a few days," and that upon your return a reply in particular would be transmitted.

The Association, thus advised of your intention, waited for your response until Sept. 6 inst., a period of 15 days, when having received no further communication from you, it concluded you had altered your intention of replying, and therefore, with no desire but to subserve the public interests, the Association sent its letter to the Press.

The Association regrets that its sense of duty compelled it to this course, for it would have greatly preferred, if its disagreement with you rendered an appeal to public opinion necessary, that the entire correspondence should have been placed before the public at the same time, thus enabling the subject matter to be better understood than when it is presented in detached portions. To the substance of your letter the Association respectfully submits the following reply:

As regards the alleged payment by your Department of $30 for a glass inkstand, it appears from your communication that this is an error of fact, and that the payment, instead of being for one glass inkstand, was for one dozen glass inkstands, which, in your opinion, is not an unreasonable charge, considering the number and quality of the articles furnished. If, as you state, the payment was for one dozen glass inkstands, (which statement the Association does not question,) the entry on the voucher or copy submitted to the inspection of the agent of our Association was in such form and general appearance to mislead, and to justify calling your attention to what was apparently an extravagant expenditure.

The Association cannot admit that it is in error in its views of the law governing the repaving and repairing of our streets.

The charter of the City of New-York expressly provides in Section 38, quoted by the Association (to which your attention is again invited) that "Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needed for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless, by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller."

Although you assume the position that in the matter of repaving and repairing our streets, you are acting upon the authority of the Legislature alone, it does not appear that you assume that the spending of $130,000 in seven months in and about repaving and repairing the streets is not an expenditure made for work done and supplies furnished for the Corporation. The law as quoted above expressly states that where such work or supply shall amount to more than $250 a contract must be entered into with the lowest bidder, giving adequate and sufficient security (to be approved by the Comptroller) for the performance of his contract.

Your general remarks as to the experience, skill and ability required for the advantageous repair of the streets, and as to the evils resulting from the work when improperly performed, meet with the hearty indorsement of this Association.

You state: "It was found in past experience that the lowest bidder was not always the best contractor for the public interests." This may be true; but the Association submits that it is the duty of an official to discharge the functions of his office in strict accordance with, and in subordination to, the law, and not set up his individual judgment in such matters as his guide of action. It is to be presumed that the law makes understood somewhat of the evils of the contract system of performing work and furnishing supplies, but they have considered the favoritism and improper conduct of officials having the control of large sums of money as evils of more frequent occurrence and of greater magnitude; and they have endeavored to guard against these greater evils. Let us see what the law required to be done in this matter of repaving and repairing our streets. You say: "In the Tax Levy of 1866 it was directed that the contract for such work should be made with the lowest bidder—a course which the Legislature for good and sufficient reasons deemed proper to change in 1867."

Previous to the year 1866 this work was performed under the superintendence of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The provision in the Tax Law of 1865 is "Streets repaving and repairs, (to be done by contract,) $100,000." In this connection, the Association respectfully calls your attention to the different construction put upon the expression "to be done by contract," by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and by yourself. In 1864, as the Association is informed, the Croton Aqueduct Board, although empowered by the Legislature (upon which you lay great stress) to make a contract, *advertised in the ordinary way for proposals therefor; and in the year 1865 pursued a like course.*

In the Tax Law of 1866 the provision is "Streets repaving and repairs, $100,000." In Sec. 7 of the same law is contained the following: "And it is hereby made lawful for the Street Commissioner to authorize and make, or cause to be made, any agreement or contract for the purpose of maintaining or repairing the roads and avenues, and repairing streets, or any of them in said City, and to which the said or kindred appropriations apply; and the contracts or agreements shall be awarded as shall be for the interest of the City. The party or parties with whom such contracts or agreements may be made, shall give such security for the faithful performance thereof as the said Street Commissioner shall prescribe. *And no such contract or agreement shall be made except to the lowest bidder offering adequate surety, nor for any amount exceeding the appropriations.*"

It will be admitted that this last is a somewhat remarkable section. It would seem as if those who had the management of the matter of transferring the superintendence of this work from the Croton Aqueduct Board to the Department of which you are the head, (your predecessor in office was then a member of the State Senate and also Street Commissioner,) would have been content to have had the law without the last sentence as it stands above; but that some one, dissatisfied with the doubtful expression, "And the contracts or agreements shall be awarded as shall be for the interests of the City," succeeded in having tacked on at the close of that section the sentence: "And no such contract or agreement shall be made except to the lowest bidder offering adequate surety, nor for any amount exceeding the appropriation." This, of course, would necessitate advertising for proposals.

We now come to the provision of the law of 1867, when it will be seen whether or not the Legislature deemed proper to change the system of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder offering adequate and sufficient security.

The Association would have preferred that you should have quoted the law instead of merely giving your opinion as to its provisions. The law in the copy in our possession reads: "Streets repaving and repairs, $130,000; *the work to be done by contract or agreement, as provided by law,* under the direction of the Street Department, and no contract to be made in excess of the sum herein authorized."

The Association must again call your attention to the fact that although the law of 1865 did not in express language require the Croton Aqueduct Board to make a contract with the lowest bidder, yet that department did not act upon the hypothesis that the mere power "to make a contract" relieved it of the necessity of *advertising for proposals* for such contract in the manner *provided by law.*

If it had been the intention of the Legislature to have given your Department (your predecessor was still a member of the Senate) full power to make a contract or agreement in the way in your opinion best calculated to subserve the interests of the City, it is just to presume that this power would have been given to you in so many words—and that it would not have been incumbered with the expression, "as provided by law."

Even without this special clause in the opinion of the Association you would not have been justified in making the contract except in accordance with the provisions of the charter quoted above. The expression "as provided by law" must refer either to the provision of the law of 1866, (which requires the contract to be given to the lowest bidder,) or if that law be inapplicable, it must refer to the general law or charter provisions governing the subject.

The point is, whether the subject matter of the contract appertained to work or supplies for the Corporation.

By consulting the contract you will see that you made it expressly on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York: it therefore seems that you regarded the work to be done as work to be undertaken for the Corporation.

This Association is of the opinion that it was your duty to have advertised for proposals for such contract as required by the provisions of the City Charter, unless some law can be shown expressly authorizing you to make the contract in a manner otherwise than is provided by the Charter, or unless the Common Council directed you to make this particular contract by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board.

In regard to the complaint that you purchased in one month $4,000 worth of limestone chips without contract, in quantities of $250 and under, you state "this was so done by the express direction of the Common Council," and you refer the Association to Sec. 38, Art. 2, Chap. 7, of the revised ordinances of 1866, of which you quote as follows:

"The Street Commissioner is authorized and directed to purchase the material necessary to make the repairs required to the roads, the said materials to be delivered at points on the road where the repairs are required, and is authorized and directed to employ such labor as may be necessary to distribute such materials and make such repairs, *without contract.*"

The Association was not ignorant of the existence of the section to which you refer, but in the copy of the Revised Ordinances of 1866, in its possession, the section is as follows: "The Street Commissioner is authorized and directed to purchase the materials necessary to make the repairs required to the roads; the said materials to be delivered at points on the roads where the repairs are required; and is authorized and directed to employ such labor as may be necessary to distribute such materials and make such repairs without contract."

You will perceive at once that your clerk has made important mistakes in punctuation in copying this section; and that, from the correct copy as given above it can be insisted upon, with great show of reason, that the words "without contract," do not apply to the *purchase of the materials,* but only to the employment of *labor* necessary to distribute the materials and make the repairs.

If, however, this interpretation of the section be waived, it will yet remain to be shown (to relieve you of the charter provisions requiring a contract to be made) that this ordinance was adopted by a three-fourths vote of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council.

It would also appear that you do not entirely rely upon this section for the expenditure, without contract, of $60,000 for the year upon roads and avenues; for the sum of $4,000 expended in one month for limestone chips on one portion of a public road was made up as follows:

Materials furnished for roads and avenues by JOHN W. CRUMP, on Bloomingdale Road, from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-third streets:

	Date	Loads		Amount
Voucher 24.	June 15	230	loads limestone chips at $1.....	$230
	June 17	200	loads limestone chips at $1.....	200
	June 19	200	loads limestone chips at $1.....	200
	June 21	210	loads limestone chips at $1.....	210
	June 24	225	loads limestone chips at $1.....	225
	June 26	225	loads limestone chips at $1.....	225
	June 27	230	loads limestone chips at $1.....	230
	June 28	250	loads limestone chips at $1.....	250
	June 29	250	loads limestone chips at $1.....	250
	Totals...	2,000	loads limestone chips at $1.....	$2,000
Voucher 32.	July 1	240	loads limestone chips at $1.....	240
	July 3	220	loads limestone chips at $1.....	220
	July 5	220	loads limestone chips at $1.....	220
	July 8	230	loads limestone chips at $1.....	230
	July 10	260	loads limestone chips at $1.....	260
	July 12	200	loads limestone chips at $1.....	200
	July 13	230	loads limestone chips at $1.....	230
	July 15	240	loads limestone chips at $1.....	240
	July 17	221	loads limestone chips at $1.....	221
	Totals...	2,000	loads limestone chips at $1.....	$2,000

No one can fail to remark the fact that special care is taken to have these supplies furnished in quantities involving the expenditure of not more than $250. It would seem that your department in practice prefers to keep itself within the $250 limit rather than to purchase a larger quantity without contract under the supposed authority of the ordinance you quote.

You also say in reference to the complaint that you purchase many thousand dollars worth of materials for the roads without contract; "I cannot make a contract under the charter in a sum exceeding $250 except by the express direction of the Common Council;" and in reference to the complaint that you are spending the $40,000 appropriated for stationery and blank books without contract, you say among other things, "Before a general contract can be made for such stationery and supplies it must be authorized by the Common Council. This has not been done."

It is unnecessary to discuss whether or not this position assumed by you is tenable. The expenditure of these appropriations, amounting to $100,000, is made under the direction of your department; and if any action of the Common Council is necessary to enable your department to comply with the requirements of the law, the Association submits, that the Street Commissioner, to relieve himself of the responsibility in the premises, should not fail to make speedy application to the Common Council for such action; and it is not to be presumed, if you had made such application to the Common Council, that it would have refused you the authority to have made the contract required by the provisions of the charter.

It is not to be supposed that the Common Council can take original action in all the details of expenditure under each department; and it is for this and other reasons that it passed Section 10, of Article 2, Chapter 4 of the Revised Ordinances of 1866, which declares as follows:

"The Street Commissioner shall, when required by the Common Council, inquire into and report upon any of the matters within the cognizance of the Street Department, *and shall, from time to time, communicate to the Common Council any information or suggestion which he may deem important in relation thereto.*"

If, however, you had applied to the Common Council for authority to make a general contract for stationery and blank books, and it had neglected to give such authority, the Association holds that your duty would still have been plain, namely, not to violate the law in the charter by purchasing without contract what the law says must be purchased by contract; for any one would immediately draw the conclusion that it is an evasion of the whole spirit of the law to spend $40,000 a year for stationery and blank books, in driblets, and then to take shelter behind the fact that each driblet is less than $250.

The Association does not agree with you as to the practical difficulty of making a contract for stationery, or that "it is impossible to anticipate the kinds or quantity of stationery and supplies which will be required during the year."

It is upon this very supposition of your Department being able to anticipate the kind and quantity needed, that the Comptroller bases his estimate for stationery and blank books in his annual budget to the Common Council; since it is not to be presumed that your Department would send its estimate to the Comptroller of the amount of stationery and blank books required for a year unless it had a very definite idea of the kind and quantities required.

Again, the difficulty of making a contract for stationery is more imaginary than real. The Association did not expect that a City official filling so important an office as that filled by you, and especially an official having had so large a business experience as yourself, would have supposed it to be a necessity to such contract that $40,000 worth of stationery and blank-books must be purchased in anticipation for a year and stored to be used as called for. Perhaps in such a case some little difficulty might occur.

The Association would respectfully recommend to your careful consideration the plan, according to which it understands the Board of Education, with commendable forethought and sound judgment, purchases its stationery and other similar supplies. A schedule is made out of the kind and approximate quantity of the articles required, and proposals are advertised for; each party states in his bid or proposal the price at which he will furnish the required articles. The contract is awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The articles are then purchased in such quantities as the necessities of the public service require, and the Board of Education is neither encumbered by a lot of useless stationery on hand nor is it deprived of the low price resulting from a fair competition.

The Association is of the opinion that if such a system were adopted by your Department, and a fair opportunity afforded to responsible houses, the supplies for stationery and blank-books for the City Government could be very sensibly reduced below $20,000 per year.

As regards your explanation of the expenditure of $1,247 37 without contract, on the slip at the foot of One-Hundred-and-Sixth-street and Harlem River, the Association trusts, with you, that the dredging of this slip in this manner was in consequence of an emergency, "which cannot occur again." As regards the payment of $48 for one dozen bottles of copying ink, the Association regrets that you did not give the name of this "imported article of French manufacture," recommended "for quality and economy," and which "is of a stronger and more brilliant hue than the ordinary article, and does not dry in the stand so quickly," as the Association has been unable to find French copying ink at more than from $1 to $1 25 per quart bottle, at retail.

The Association must continue to differ with you as to $36 being a reasonable price for one dozen sponge cups with sponges, since it has been ascertained on inquiry of respectable stationers, that good large-sized sponge cups with sponges can be procured at from 75 cents to $1 each, at retail.

In regard to the feather dusters, you say: "These dusters, as you are aware, are used to preserve the books, papers and furniture of the various City Courts and offices from the accumulation of dust."

The Association was not aware of this fact, but is glad to learn that the dusters are so used, and thinks that large numbers of them must, as you seem to intimate, be broken, lost, or even stolen, after they leave your department, (for which of course you are not responsible,) since, in 1866, the sum of $864 was also paid for feather dusters; but we are glad of your promise to give this matter your attention.

The Association most cordially hopes that you will be able to realize your anticipations when you say: "I shall have the coal and wood furnished hereafter at an uniform rate, as low, I think, as the Board of Education or any other public body, although I can only pay for it in sums of $250 or under, the Common Council not having authorized any contract to be made therefor beyond that sum." You are in error if you suppose that the Association in merely citing a few objectionable items under the head of "Stationery and Blank Books" and "Supplies for Public Offices," intended to justify the impression that the other expenses under the same heads were unobjectionable—such was not the intention of the Association.

The Association will take pleasure in accepting your courteous invitation to a conference from time to time upon matters of public interest in your department.

It has no design or desire to say or do aught but for the general good, and you will find that it will labor zealously to hold up the hands of every official who honestly seeks to discharge the duties of his office.

As a portion of this correspondence has been published, the Association deems it necessary, to enable the public to understand the questions at issue, that this communication also should be furnished to the Press; but in future it will confer with you without public discussion.

Very respectfully yours,
PETER COOPER,
Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York.

Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, ROBERT ROBERTS, foreman of Engine Company No. 2, for absence without leave, was dismissed the service of the Department. JOHN COYLE, fireman Engine Company No. 34, for absence without leave, was fined five days' pay. DAVID P. VAN HORN, fireman Engine Company No. 19, for violation of section 18 rules and regulations, was sentenced to forfeit twenty days' pay.

The following has been substituted for section 26 of the Rules and Regulations:

The Chief-Engineer may grant "leaves of absence" to all officers and members of the Department, not to exceed five days' duration. But no such leave shall be granted except upon a written application, with the opinions of the intermediate officers indorsed thereon, and such indorsements, approving or disapproving, shall state full and explicit reasons.

Company Commanders may grant "leaves of absence" at the pleasure of the Chief-Engineer, to the members of their respective companies, not to exceed twenty-four hours' duration, and not oftener than twice a month to the same member. At no time shall more than one man of the same company be absent on leave without the special permission of the Board. An Engineer of Steamer will not be allowed to use his "leave of absence" until the Engineer detailed to relieve him has reported to the foreman of the company for that purpose.

Applications of officers and members for special "leaves of absence," will be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, passing through the office of the Chief-Engineer for his indorsement.

Officers and members of the Department while on leave shall be held accountable for their conduct, whether in uniform or not. All leaves of absence must be properly made out on the blank forms furnished for that purpose.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Battery Railroad to be Removed—Non-Attending Members of the Board Not to Receive Their Salaries.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 2 P. M., Alderman LOEW presiding.

Alderman MOORE offered the following:

Whereas, Certain private parties have, without warrant or authority of law, and in direct contravention of the rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York, as proprietors or owners of the public park or place known as the Battery, surreptitiously entered upon and taken possession of a portion thereof, have made excavations thereon, and have laid down a double track of rails, with the evident intention of permanently using the same for the purpose of operating a railroad or running railroad cars thereon; and

Whereas, This flagrant seizure of a portion of the property of the City and its conversion to private uses or the uses and benefit of private individuals, if not resisted and the use of the ground prevented by the officers of this Corporation, will inevitably be used as a precedent to justify other and equally flagitious trespasses upon the public property; and, as this seizure was made and the work of constructing the said railroad was commenced and perfected on the Sabbath day, (Sept. 15, 1867,) similar desecrations of the Lord's Day may and no doubt will take place, in tearing up any or all other of our parks or public places and constructing thereon similar works for the benefit and advantage of private corporations; and,

Whereas, In addition to the wrong thus perpetrated upon the City by surreptitiously taking possession of the Battery ground and converting it to private uses, without the knowledge or consent of the City authorities, it is undeniable that if permitted to continue in possession of the ground in question, the title of this Corporation thereto will be seriously jeopardized, if not totally destroyed, as it is expressly stipulated in the act of 1821, passed by the Legislature of this State authorizing an extension of said Battery grounds and vesting the ownership thereof in the City, that the extension should be used only for public purposes, and the grant was made to the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and their successors forever, to remain for the purpose of extending the said Battery for a public walk and for erecting public buildings and works of defence thereon, but without any power to dispose of the same, for any use or purpose whatsoever, and without any power of selling it, or any part thereof: be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized, directed, and required to remove, or cause to be removed immediately, the rail-tracks which were laid down on the Battery grounds on Sunday, the 15th inst; and restore, or cause to be restored, the walks thereon to the condition in which they existed previous to laying down such railroad tracks, the expenses thereof to be taken from the appropriation for Lands and Places; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and required immediately to sue for and recover from the proper parties the expense of such removal and restoration, and, also, that he commence an action for exemplary damages, claiming the amount of $1,000 per day for every day such rails shall have remained laid down on the said Battery grounds without the permission of the City authorities, in order to deter others from similarly trespassing upon the Corporate property of this City; and he be and hereby is instructed not to compromise, settle or discontinue either of said suits, without the consent of the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

An invitation to visit the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to-day at 1 P. M. with the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. was accepted.

A resolution was adopted tendering the hospitalities of the City to the Mayor, Common Council and Eagle Hose Company No. 2, of Buffalo, about to visit this City.

Alderman COULTER offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to withhold the salaries of members of the Common Council absent from any meeting of the Board until a suitable excuse should be presented to the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. BRINKMAN, in the Chair.

Mr. ROBERTS offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to enter proceedings to have the track laid along the battery to the gate of Castle Garden taken up, and prosecute the Railroad Company for trespass on public grounds.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said it was assuming a great deal to give authority to lay a track across one of the City Parks, without a law of this Board. He was surprised that the Police would permit the laying of any such track without authority.

Mr. FLYNN said the Deputy Street Commissioner had granted permission thinking it was only a switch and turnout, and thinking he had a right to grant such authority; but he had now rescinded the authority and had directed that the track be taken up, and if this was not done he would take up the track at the expense of the Company. Mr. FLYNN amended the resolution by charging the Railroad Company with a penalty of $1,000 a day until the track was taken up.

Mr. STACOM moved that the resolution be laid over. There might be some political Bunkum at the bottom of it. He did not want the Mayor to send a veto to the Board, and make political capital out of it on the ground that the railroad was for the benefit of the poor emigrant.

The resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen on the same subject was now read and concurred in.

An invitation to visit the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to-day, with the Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F., at 1 P. M., was accepted.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, tendering the hospitalities of the City to the Mayor, Common Council and Eagle Hose Company No. 2 of Buffalo, about to visit this City, was concurred in.

The resolution of the Aldermen, extending the provisions of the Eight-hour Law to all persons employed by the City Government, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

Book Trade Sale.

The regular Fall sale of books held at the new salesrooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., in Clinton Hall, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. The number of volumes which passed under the hammer during the sale, which was one of unusual length, covering ten days, is roughly estimated at 900,000, and this is probably within the number, large as it is. From these figures it may be concluded that the attendance was greater than at any previous sale, and it is pleasing to note that among the buyers—the first time since before the rebellion—representatives of the trade were present from New-Orleans, Charleston, and several of the cities of Alabama. The sale was one of the healthiest for very many years, and cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the trade generally, and in New-York especially. The gross value of the sales of the nine days was, in round numbers, about $300,000. The largest and most valuable invoices were those offered by Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, Appleton & Co., of New-York, Chas. Scribner & Co., of New-York, Hurd & Houghton, Ticknor & Fields, T. B. Peterson Bros., and Geo. B. Putnam. Standard works were in most demand, and brought good prices throughout; in many cases the invoices of the best works were duplicated. Quite an agreeable excitement was created by the offering of the rival editions of the works of CHARLES DICKENS by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, TICKNOR & FIELDS and T. B. PETERSON BROS. All of these were favorably received, the advent of the great novelist giving an unquestionable spur to the bidders. In every respect the Fall sale of 1867 was a most encouraging one to the trade.

As above noticed, Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH conducted this sale in their new rooms, Clinton Hall, the entrance to which is immediately opposite that to the Mercantile Library. This salesroom is unusually large, and specially fitted up for the business, is doubtless one of the finest salesroom in the City. In the basement of the building, which is also very large, are conducted the labors of preparation for sales, and the dispatch of goods when the sale is over. The former calls for three weeks' hard work, and the latter is not completed for six weeks from the closing of the sale. This choice of a central position for the conduct of the great sales, and the many conveniences the place affords, have received the hearty commendation of the trade.

Murder and Suicide—A German Murders a Little Girl and Kills Himself.

Last evening at 5:15 o'clock a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters, from Sergeant MANGIN, of the sub-station at Yonkers, Thirty-second Precinct, which began by stating that about noon yesterday the "usually quiet village of Yonkers was thrown into a state of consternation" by the discovery that a dual crime had been committed in the house No. 5 Main-street. The Sergeant and Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, taking possession of the premises, it was ascertained that the occupant, FREDERICK SCHARFHAUSEN, had murdered a little girl, named THERESA WEIHMAN, and had then shot himself, producing apparently instant death. The dead body of the little girl lay in one bed in the room, and in another bed lay the body of SCHARFHAUSEN, the suicide having evidently placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth when he fired the fatal shot. The hand of the corpse still grasped the weapon with which he had committed the deed.

The Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest upon the bodies, and the first scrap of evidence throwing any light upon the transaction was furnished by a note in German, written on both sides of an old envelope, and found on the body of the deceased, of which the following is a translation:

This business and all that is here belongs to MARGARET WEIHMANN, who has lived with me. I will shoot myself to-day, as I never can live without her, and I take her daughter with me. I bid all my friends and relatives farewell. FR. SCHARFHAUSEN.

It further appeared that the deceased had been living with the woman MARGARET WEIHMANN, the mother of his victim, THERESA, and that a quarrel had occurred between them.

I. O. OF O. F.

Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States having resolved at its last annual Communication in the City of Baltimore to hold its present session in this City, the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York at its late meeting in Syracuse appointed a Committee to receive the Grand Lodge of the United States on its behalf. P. Grand Sire JOHN A. KENNEDY was appointed Chairman of this Committee, and P. G. Master JOHN G. CLAYTON acted as its Secretary. This Committee secured Irving Hall, which was appropriately fitted up for the occasion.

At about 8 o'clock about two hundred members of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York who had attained the Patriarchal degree were assembled in the hall, when a little later the M. W. Grand Masters of the State of New-York called them to order, and awaited the coming of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Grand Lodge of New-York was on the platform, with the Grand Master clothed in the full regalia of his office standing in front.

At 9 o'clock the Grand Lodge of the United States assembled at the Everett House and marched in procession to Irving Hall. M. W. Grand Sire JAMES P. SANDERS with P. Grand Sire KENNEDY at the head.

Arrived in the hall, P. Grand Sire JOHN A. KENNEDY in a few words introduced the Grand Sire and the Grand Lodge of the United States, to whom the Grand Master of the State of New-York, Dr. W. GOULD of Buffalo, addressed the following remarks of welcome:

MOST WORTHY GRAND SIRE AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES: The annual meetings of your body are looked forward to with great interest by that brotherhood for whose interests you meet to legislate. But this annual meeting calls forth feelings of a fraternal character difficult to express, yet pleasant to feel and know. The Empire State feels proud to welcome you within her jurisdiction, and here permit me to congratulate you on your safe arrival from far distant homes, and to bid you all welcome as members of a great family, whose bounds are not circumscribed by the boundaries of States, but extending over this entire continent. We greet you to-day, and thank you from our hearts for this assembling for the first time in our City. This meeting has been looked forward to with feelings of joy by every member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and I have no doubt that it will add much to their happiness, if they can make the occasion pleasant and agreeable to each and every one of your body—a season to be remembered in the future and looked back to as one of the incidents in Odd Fellowship never to be forgotten. I am glad on this occasion to announce to you, Sir, that to-day in the Empire State our Order stands upon a firm and sure foundation, thanks to your action at the late session. The union of the Order has been productive of great good, and harmony and love prevail. Never were our prospects brighter nor more flattering than at this time, and we trust your meeting with us will not only strengthen us, but add much to our harmony and fraternal love. I am well aware that your meeting is for the purpose of business, and to legislate for the welfare and interests of our beloved Order. But I hope and I know that I but reiterate the wishes of my brethren when I ask that some portions of your time may be given to them, that they may by their acts show you that they appreciate this your first visit to the Empire City. To this beautiful hall, so well and appropriately fitted up for the occasion by the brethren, I also bid you welcome, and trust you may feel assured that you are indeed in *your own* castle while you remain, and I do here in their names, and as the representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, extend to you, Sir, and to every member of that great body over which you have the honor to preside, a hearty welcome to our jurisdiction, not one merely of words but from the heart.

The M. W. Grand Sire SANDERS replied as follows:

MOST WORTHY GRAND MASTER: For this, your cordial and paternal welcome to the hospitalities of your jurisdiction, permit me to extend to you and to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York the warmest and most sincere thanks of the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, not only for what you extend to us, but for the kind manner in which the expressions of those feelings are conveyed to us. For the first time since the organization of this Order we meet in our Grand Lodge capacity in the State of New-York, one of the earliest fields of Odd Fellowship. Here in this City more than sixty years ago the first Odd Fellows Lodge on this continent was organized, and flourished for a season, but failed to take root, and after a brief period Shakespeare Lodge died a sudden death. To-day no less than fifty lodges are working under your jurisdiction in this City of New-York, showing conclusively to my mind that with the growth of the City our Order, established here on the 24th June, 1823, has kept even pace. And in view of the well-known order and good feeling of the entire brotherhood of this City, and for other causes, we are here this day to hold our annual Communication. We meet here this time to legislate for the welfare and benefit of over a quarter of a million of brethren, contracted by no State boundary, but extending over this Northern continent, and we trust, Sir, our meeting may be of benefit not only to your City and State, but to Odd Fellowship wherever it may exist. We have representatives from every State and Territory, as well as from the New Dominion. They have all come to lay upon the common altar of our household their best gifts for the welfare and interest of that Order we hold dear to our hearts—an Order with the virtues of which we have been cognizant for years, and have never had cause to regret that we are members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It is also proper for me to state that one particular cause for selecting the Empire State for our annual meeting is from the fact of that union so lately cemented in this State—a union, we trust, never to be again broken but perpetual to the end. We, as members of the supreme head of the Order, hope and pray that under the guidance and protection of the Almighty, Odd Fellowship may bloom and blossom, and thus you may be the Empire State in Odd Fellowship. With "Excelsior" as your motto, may your course be onward and upward until the highest peak in the imagination of the mind may be reached by the Order in this the great Empire State of the Union."

The officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States and the Grand Lodge of the State then retired.

The room being cleared the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States came to order, the following Grand Officers being present: M. W. Grand Sire James P. Sanders, of New-York; R. W. Deputy Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee; R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary James L. Ridgeley, of Maryland; R. W. Grand Treasurer Joshua Vansant, of Maryland; R. W. Grand Chaplain Rev. I. D. Williamson, of Ohio; R. W. Grand Marshal John S. Heip, of Pennsylvania; R. W. Grand Guardian John P. Foss, of Illinois; R. W. Grand Messenger John E. Chamberlain, of Maryland.

After prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, the roll of the Representatives was called, when the following answered to their names:

ALABAMA—Alexander McKinstry, Samuel A. Enhold. ARKANSAS—Richard Bragg. CALIFORNIA—C. W. Dannals, Wm. A. Gilman, J. A. McClelland, Daniel Meeker. CANADA WEST—James Woodyatt. CONNECTICUT—Julius Atwood, Fred. Botsford, George L. Townsend. DELAWARE—Joshua Maris, A. J. Wright, W. H. Foulk. DISTRICT COLUMBIA—J. F. Havenner, Frederick D. Stuart. FLORIDA—Geo. Damon. GEORGIA—John G. Deitz, J. L. Haupt. ILLINOIS—A. S. Babcock, Samuel Willard, John C. Smith, Albert Lull. INDIANA—F. J. Blair, T. B. McCarthy, E. H. Barry, H. D. Scott. IOWA—Wm. S. Burton, J. B. Glenn, E. J. Leech. KANSAS—F. P. Baker, H. Hastings, C. A. Logan. KENTUCKY—M. S. Dowden, M. J. Durham, A. H. Ransom, J. W. Venable. LOUISIANA—J. G. Dunlop, Luther Homes, A. W. Hunter. LOWER PROVINCES—John Matheson. MAINE—W. B. Beckett, Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., Cyrus K. Ladd. MARYLAND—F. A. Ellis, J. B. Escavaille, H. F. Garey, Richard Marley. MASSACHUSETTS—E. D. Bancroft, Samuel W. Hodges, Amos Johnson, W. H. Pierson. MICHIGAN—S. W. Dennis, F. B. Foster, W. Oakes. MINNESOTA—C. D. Strong. MISSISSIPPI—L. K. Barber, E. A. Leve, R. B. Mayes, J. L. Milton. MISSOURI—C. G. Mason, W. H. Thompson, Isaac M. Veitch. NEVADA—J. E. Sabine. NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Jos. B. Adams, S. S. Davis, Ira Doe. NEW-JERSEY—Frank R. Force, J. H. Horn, J. O. Raum, T. A. Ross. NEBRASKA—F. Templer. NEW-YORK—C. A. Marvin, R. G. Millard, James Terwilliger, John H. White. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. J. Hoke. NOVA SCOTIA—John Matteson. OHIO—C. H. Babcock, J. W. Carter, Danl. Fithian, Hiram Viele. OREGON—Sam. Ellsworth, C. Taylor. PENNSYLVANIA—J. B. Bailey, R. A. Lamberton, J. A. Simpson, J. W. Stokes. RHODE ISLAND—John F. Driscol, G. W. Ham. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. G. Martin, Wm. Archer, John McKenne. TENNESSEE—T. C. Coleman, J. F. Hirde, Thomas T. Smiley. TEXAS—Henry E. Perkins, A. S. Richardson. VERMONT—J. A. Q. Burton. VIRGINIA—E. H. Fitzhugh, H. Latham, J. H. Robinson. WEST VIRGINIA—Wm. L. Hyland, J. F. Smith, Thomas G. Steele. WISCONSIN—O. H. Barron, H. S. Mack, H. L. Page.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, comprising Representatives COLEMAN of Tennessee, HYLAND of West Virginia, CARTER of Ohio, TAYLOR of Oregon and MILLARD of New-York, who retired, and after a brief absence, reported the above named representatives entitled to their seats.

On motion of Representative MILLARD, of New-York, it was

Resolved, That members of the Order who have attained the proper rank may be admitted within the Grand Lodge during its deliberations, when properly vouched for and introduced to the Grand Guardian by the representatives respectively from jurisdictions to which the visitors may be attached.

The doors of the Grand Lodge were then opened, and a large number of members of the Order availed themselves of the benefits of this resolution. The M. W. Grand Sire then presented his annual report, in which he spoke highly of the present flourishing state of the Order.

The report was received, and referred to a Committee, consisting of Representatives ELLIS of Maryland, HUNTER of Louisiana, and PAGE of Wisconsin.

The report of the R. W. Grand Secretary was read and referred to the same Committee. The report shows that the different grand bodies as far as heard from have 581 subordinate encampments with 33,111 members, and 2,719 subordinate lodges with 200,916 members.

P. Grand Sire KENNEDY then presented a number of invitations to the Grand Lodge, among others from the Commissioners of the Central Park, the officers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Juvenile Asylum, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The invitations were accepted.

The Grand Lodge took a recess.

AFTER RECESS

the Grand Sire appointed the following Standing Committees:

Committee on the State of the Order—Representatives Stokes, of Pennsylvania; Escavaille, of Maryland; McKinstry, of Alabama; Hodges, of Massachusetts; McCarty, of Indiana.

Legislative Committee—Representatives Garey, of Maryland; Fitzhugh, of Virginia; Smiley, of Tennessee; Simpson, of Pennsylvania; Willard, of Illinois.

Committee on Correspondence—Representatives Hoke, of North Carolina; Marvin, of New-York; Mauro, of Missouri; Bancroft, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Finance—Representatives Terwilliger, of New-York; Page, of Wisconsin; Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Logan, of Kansas; Botsford, of Connecticut.

Committee on Returns—Representatives Ross, of New-Jersey; Babcock, of Illinois; Thompson, of Maine; Maris, of Delaware; Strong, of Maine.

Committee on Mileage—Representatives Babcock, of Ohio; Stuart, of District of Columbia; Ransom, of Kentucky; Force, of New-Jersey; Latham, of Virginia.

Committee on Grand Bodies not represented—Representatives Damon, of Florida; Bragg, of Arkansas; Gilman, of California; Doe, of New-Hampshire, and Sabine, of Nevada.

Committee on Printing—Representatives McLean, of District of Columbia; Deitz, of Georgia; Townsend, of Connecticut; Glenn, of Iowa, and Foulk, of Delaware.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hours of the session from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1½ to 5½ P. M.

Tuesday afternoon and Thursday were set apart for the purpose of making the visits the Grand Lodge was invited to.

After fixing the mileage and per diem, and transacting other business, the Grand Lodge adjourned for the day.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—Improved Condition of the Public Health—Prompt Sanitary Measures Calculated to Allay Panic—Death Rates in Foreign Cities.

The following weekly report was sent yesterday to the Board of Health, by Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Sept. 16, 1867.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 14th inst., there were 512 deaths in New-York, including the 90 that occurred in public institutions. Forty-one of the latter number occurred on Blackwell's Island, and sixteen on Ward's Island. The total number of deaths in Brooklyn was 172. The King's County institutions and suburban streets beyond the limits of that city added twenty-two deaths to this number.

These statistics show not only an improved, but an unusually good state of the public health. The average mortality in the corresponding week the preceding six years was 508. Referring to the zymotic or ferment diseases of filth and infections, we find them fearfully in the ascendant in certain districts, the First, Fourth, Seventh, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards maintaining the ignoble lead in these preventable causes of death; 205, or 40.04 per cent. of the deaths in New-York, and 81, or 41.75 per cent, of all deaths in Brooklyn, were of the zymotic class. The first year of infancy gave 191, or 37.30 per cent. of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.63 per cent., in the latter city. This waste of infantile life and the fields of zymotic deaths point a ghastly finger at causes of preventable sickness, which can only be controlled by improved sanitary care of the homes and young children of the laboring classes. In a wretchedly filthy and dilapidated house in the Twentieth Ward, in which we recorded two deaths by cholera during the week, the filth-scourge that sent an industrious father and a favorite child to untimely graves, at the same time made a family of paupers of the widow and orphans. It did more than this, for it killed another person in the same block, in a similar foul tenement in the rear of the premises first attacked, and but for extraordinary cleaning the whole of that unhealthy region would have been endangered.

It is worthy of special remark, in regard to the quick and thorough work the Sanitary Inspectors and Cleansing Corps do in such exigencies, that whether the work be executed at midnight or at midday, such work at once arrests all panic, and induces the poor, ignorant creatures that inhabit the loathsome styes, to lend a hand in cleaning and subsequent sanitary care. I watched the work and its results in this instance with peculiar interest. And could the panic-stricken inhabitants of the Italian cities and the island of Sicily but have found a Garibaldi of hygiene among their priests, or their physicians, they could have been saved the horrors that have haunted their streets, and stayed the cholera before it had seized one-tenth of its hundred thousand victims. Reverently, but with very clear assurances of personal duty and official responsibility, the Sanitary Inspectors can confidently expect results worthy the efforts they have put forth for arresting the course of filth infections like cholera.

For several months past the cities of England and Northern Europe, like most of our American cities, have been putting their sanitary defences in order, to resist the dreaded epidemic. The following facts show a saving of life seldom before reached at this season of the year in the cities mentioned, and this result, independently of the prevention of an epidemic, compensates the cost ten thousand times: In the weeks ending Aug. 10 and Aug. 17, respectively, the death rates, if estimated as annual rates, in London were as 22 and 24 in 1,000; Edinburgh, 21 and 22; Dublin, 21 each week; Bristol, 14 and 17 in the respective weeks; Glasgow, 21 and 25; and in Vienna the first two weeks of August, 22 and 23 in a 1,000 inhabitants.

E. HARRIS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Zymotic infections	205	92
Of which Whooping-cough caused	5	6
Of which Typhus fever caused	4	—
Of which Typhoid fever caused	5	4
Of which Dysentery caused	26	10
Of which Diarrhoea caused	40	8
Of which Cholera caused	4	—
Of which Cholera infa'm caused	71	38
Constitutional diseases	123	46
Of which the Diathetic diseases caused	12	3
Of which the Tubercular diseases caused	111	43
Local diseases	133	39
Of which diseases of the nervous system	57	22
Of which diseases of the circulatory system	6	1
Of which inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system	42	6
Of which diseases of the digestive system	19	8
Of which diseases of the urinary system	8	1
Developmental diseases	26	16
Of which in children there were	11	6
Of which in women there were	2	—
Of which in old age there were	13	4
Deaths by violence	26	1
Of which by accident and negligence	21	1
Of which by homicide	1	—
Of which by suicide	3	—
Total	512	194

RECAPITULATION OF AGES, SEXES AND NATIVITIES.

NEW-YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Men	89	Men	23
Women	88	Women	27
Boys	168	Boys	78
Girls	167	Girls	66
Total	512	Total	194
NATIVITIES.		NATIVITIES.	
Austria	3	England	4
British America	1	Germany	10
Denmark	1	Ireland	18
England	6	Norway	1
France	4	Scotland	1
Germany	33	United States	160
Holland	1		
Ireland	78	Total	194
Scotland	7		
Sweden	1		
Switzerland	1		
United States	371		
Wales	3		
Unknown	2		
Total	512		

Inquests by Coroner Gover.

On yesterday Coroner GOVER held inquests in the following cases:

SUSPICIONS OF VIOLENCE.

WM. H. DEMPSEY, a man of intemperate habits, went into the grocery No. 329 Water-street, on Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, and sat down in a chair. He was very drunk, apparently, and his presence excited no remark, as he was in the habit of coming into the store. DEMPSEY fell asleep, as was supposed, and after he had sat thus for some two hours one of those present shook him to awaken him, and it was found that he was dead. It was supposed that DEMPSEY had died from intemperance, but a *post mortem* examination by Dr. JOHN BEACH showed that although he had no external marks of violence the abdomen was filled with blood, the result of a rupture of the liver. Upon the revelation of this evidence of a violent death the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday to afford opportunity to collect further evidence.

THE BROOME-STREET SUICIDE.

An inquest was held at No. 492 Broome-street, over the body of JULES JOSEPH PERRIN, the young Frenchman whose death by suicide was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. No facts, other than have been already published, were developed by the inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

An inquest was held over the body of BERNARD BAUMAN, No. 292 Madison-street, the particulars of whose death have been published, the jury returning a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

THE GERMAN RADICALS.—The Executive Committee of the German Radical Campaign Club of this City organized on Saturday last, by electing the following officers: President, Dr. FREDERICK SCHUTZ; First Vice-President, AARON FRANK; Second Vice-President, C. H. LUCKER; Treasurer, BENJ. LEHMAIER; Corresponding Secretary, THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE; Recording Secretary, JOHN W. WEBER. The Committee has issued a manifesto calling on all German Radicals of this State to form a strong organization and to send delegates to a conference to be held at Syracuse, on the 24th of Sept., in order to elaborate there a uniform plan of action for the pending election campaign.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 16.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 106,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Flour 26,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 84,600 bushels; Corn, 147,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. IN STORE—Wheat, 70,900 bushels; Corn, 550,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Rye, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet, with small sales at $10 for Spring; $10 75@$11 for Amber, $12 for White. WHEAT—In good demand [illegible] $2 05, and 14,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $2 06, and 25,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 95@$1 97, part to arrive. CORN—In good inquiry and firmer; sales 175,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 10½@$1 11—firm at outside figures. OATS—Dull and drooping; sales 40,000 bushels Western at 57½c. RYE—2,000 bushels sold at $1 25. BARLEY nominal—none offered. MESS PORK—$24 75@$25 for heavy. LARD—14c.@14½c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR firmer; sales of Superfine at $8 75@$9; Extra at $9 50@$10. Family at $10 50@$10 75. WHEAT firmer and higher, $2 25 was offered, and $2 26 was asked; White was held at $2 35@$2 40. CORN dull at $1. OATS dull at 60c.@61c. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 28. BARLEY scarce and in demand at $1 40@$1 50. COTTON dull and nominal at 23c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at $2 32. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. BULK MEATS quiet at 13c.@15c.; small lots of country sold at ½c. less. BACON dull and no sales of importance; there is no pressure to sell excepting at full prices. Sales of Lard at 13½c.@13¾c. CHEESE higher at 13c.@14c. for Reserve; the stock is light, and the tendency is upward. BUTTER is scarce and higher at 30c.@35c. for fresh. EGGS firm at 18c. SEED unchanged. Gold, 144½; the demand is good but little is offering. Money unchanged. Exchange steady.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR steady with a good demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for red Winter; $12 for White, and $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 5,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 05; 1,100 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 35, and 1,000 bushels Amber State at $2 35. CORN quiet: sales small lots No. 1 Illinois at $1 17. BARLEY firm but no sales reported. CORN MEAL $2 50 ₱ 100 lbs. MILLFEED better; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $28@$30 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged—Wheat 11c. Corn 9c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 3,127,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—408 bbls. Flour, 26,600 bushels Wheat, 6,300 bushels Barley, 1,771,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT firmer; White has advanced 5c.; Amber, 2c.; Spring, 4c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 35@$2 40; Amber at $2 20@$2 22; No. 1 Spring at $2; No. 2 at $1 88; No. 3 at $1 70; sales of Amber for all the month at $2 22. CORN—buyers and sellers are apart; No. 1 Wabash was held at $1 11; $1 09 was bid; No. 2 was held at $1 09; $1 08 was bid. OATS easier; sales of No. 1 at 55½c.; for all the month at 55c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY, $1 for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS, 8c. on Wheat, and 7½c. on Corn to Oswego; 3½c. on Corn and 4c. on Wheat, by steam, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—28,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 32,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—27,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR steady and quiet; Spring Extras $8 25@$10 50. WHEAT active at an advance of 3c.@5c.; Sales of No. 1 at $1 98; No. 2 at $1 80@$1 81. CORN steady at $1 02@$1 03 for No. 1. OATS quiet at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales at 48½c.@47½c. for No. 2. RYE active at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1. BARLEY active at an advance of 1c.; sales at $1 14 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet but unchanged. MESS PORK nominal at $24 50. LARD, 13½c. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominally unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $6 50@$7 for good to choice. FREIGHTS firm—Corn 8c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour. 136,000 bushels Wheat. 148,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $10 75@$11; from Amber, $11 50@$12. WHEAT quiet and in light demand at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $2 19; No. 2 was held at $2 10@$2 12. CORN firmer; No. 1 Mixed was held at $1 10. OATS firmer and in better demand: No. 1 State sold at 59c., in store. RYE quiet and held at $1 27@$1 28; $1 25 was bid. BARLEY firm and in good demand; No. 1 was held at $1 20@$1 25; No. 2 at $1@$1 10. PETROLEUM firm but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 16.

TOBACCO firm. HEMP quiet but unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—White, $2 25@$2 50; for Red, $2 25@$2 35; Spring, $1 70@$1 85. CORN firm at $1 08@$1 12 for Prime to Fancy Yellow and White. OATS firmer at 64c.@67c. BARLEY heavy at $1 12½@$1 15. RYE steady at $1 20. PROVISIONS dull. BACON—Clear Sides, 13¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c. LARD and WHISKY dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 sacks; Corn, 1,800 sacks; Oats, 3,200 sacks; Barley, 6,000 sacks, Rye, 207 sacks.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 16.

COTTON dull, and no demand whatever. COFFEE quiet and steady; prime very scarce, and holders are firm. We quote good to prime cargoes and invoices 11½c.@12½c., in gold, in bond. FLOUR quiet, and prices about as heretofore quoted. WHEAT steady at $2 40@$2 50 for Red, and $2 60 for choice for seed. White CORN, $1 16; Yellow, $1 27. OATS, 63c.@67c. RYE, $1 35@$1 45. PROVISIONS quiet; a fair jobbing trade and steady prices. SUGAR very firm, but no sales. Nothing to note in WHISKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 16.

TOBACCO firm; sales 144 hhds. Lugs at $4 40@$6 80; Leaf at $6 50@$24. Superfine FLOUR, $7 25. CORN—White, Shelled, $1 10; on the ear, in bulk, $1. OATS, 60c.@62c. in bulk. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 20. COFFEE steady. Refined SUGAR declined ⅛c. MESS PORK, $25 25. LARD, 13¾c. for tierces. BACON firm—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Ribbed Sides 18½c.; Clear Sides 18¾c., packed. WHISKY, in bond, 33c. COTTON 23c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR active; City Double Extras, $10; Country do., $9@$9 25; Extras, $8 75@$8 87½. WHEAT active at $1 86@$1 87½ for No. 1; $1 80@$1 81 for No. 2. OATS steady at 47c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 9½c.@10½c.; to Oswego, 16½c. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 16.

COTTON quiet and easier; sales 350 bales; Low Middling, 22c.@23c.; receipts, 393 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $9; choice Extra, $13 25@$13 50. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet, but firm, at 72½c.@75c. PORK dull, at $27 50, with no buyers. BACON is in request, at full prices. LARD firm; tierces, 15c.; kegs 16c. Gold, 144¾. Sterling Exchange, 156@158½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ₱ cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

The Cattle market is dull. BEEVES 1c. lower; extra, 15c.@15½c.; fair to good, 12c.@14c.; common, 9c.@11c. SHEEP unchanged—5c.@5½c. HOGS advancing; sales at $10 50@$11 50.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 16.

COTTON quiet. CORN, $1 30. OATS, 65c.@70c. FLOUR—Superfine dull at $7@$7 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 20@21c.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 16.

COTTON in fair demand, chiefly in the better grades; factors claim full rates; closed steady; sales 400 bales; Middling at 21c.; receipts, 208 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 16.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales 110 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@23c.; receipts, 102 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 16.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unsettled, at 53½c., offered and refused. RESIN firm, at $3 12½@$6 50.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 16.

COTTON dull: sales 48 bales, at 21½c. for Middling.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

The Stock market is dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 51 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 44¼.

[Advertisement.]

FULLER & BARNUM'S NEW TUCK CREASER AND SELF-GUIDE AND BASTER COMBINED.

This grandest of all improvements is by H. W. Fuller, *the original inventor of all Tuckers.* While sewing a tuck, at each stitch, two fingers "*pinch up*" a *crease* for the next tuck, *the same as by hand,* (instead of straining the cloth over a SHARP POINT, by a "NOTCH," as heretofore,) and CANNOT CUT or STRAIN any kind of goods. The light spring of the Self-Guide and Baster smooths the cloth, (holding it together without basting,) and aids in guiding. *No measuring or marking. Time saved, and amount of tucking increased from* TWO to THREE TIMES. Sold at most of the sewing-machine offices, and for *all* machines at the Gen. Office, No. 643 Broadway, N. W. cor. of Bleecker-st., New-York, where *all the sewing-machines are sold.* $4, with cut and directions; $4 50 by mail. I. W. BARNUM, Sole Agent for supplying the trade.

At the American Institute Fair, northeast corner of Northern Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The hat manufacturer of Broadway, the popular and energetic KNOX, has realized his highest ambition in the production of the hat he proposes to offer for public approval this Fall. It combines a marvelous degree of elegance and dash, and cannot fail to take the town by storm. His stores are Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Minnesota	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Sept. 4	Havre	New-York.
Russia	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	Sept. 7	Glasgow	New-York.
Teutonia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Sept. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Sept. 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Sept. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	Sept. 21	New-York	Havre.
Cimbria	Sept. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Sept. 28	New-York	London.
Arago	Sept. 28	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ETC.

Eagle	Sept. 19	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Sept. 20	Aspinwall.
Rising Star	Sept. 21	Aspinwall.
Mariposa	Sept. 21	New-Orleans.
Havana	Sept. 22	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Persia,* close at the General Post-office Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 6:30 A. M. Supplementary mails for paid letters on pier at Jersey City until 8 A. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Austrian,* close Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 16—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Hon. J. Kelly, J. J. Kelly, Hon. D. A. Wells and lady, C. A. Seward and lady, Miss Seward, Dr. Doremus and lady, Miss Denning, Mr. Harway, Mrs. Chesterman, Miss Chesterman, Master Chesterman, J. Leech, Rev. D. Magee, C. A. Hamlin, Mrs. Emmens, child and infant, W. Donaldson, J. Wintringham, T. Moran, E. Piffett, Mr. Grolland, E. S. Simon, O. H. Meal, E. Couchmann, H. Mason, Mrs. Jeffers, Miss Mason, Mr. Nelson, lady and infant, J. Canet, B. McMullen, E. P. Durant, A. Payne, H. J. Wright, Mr. Wells, Mr. Clegborn, J. Officer, S. P. Streeter, C. Law, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Stobe, L. Miln and lady, T. Parker, lady and child, R. Strong, H. McKenney and lady, H. Bailey and lady, W. Smith, lady and servant, Mr. Hawley, Misses J. and S. Hawley, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Crabtree, Miss Crabtree, T. Struthers and lady, T. Struthers, Miss S. Struthers, Mr. Conior, Mr. Oakley, J. Ready, J. P. Blanks, R. T. Keer, W. Morton, J. McFarland, Mr. Chase, J. M. Hamilton, R. Liddle, lady, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Pitman, J. Pitman, J. Pitman, Jr., Rev. W. S. Day, lady and servant, Miss Brophy, Rev. M. Conron, J. Mathewman, lady and child, W. Clare, lady and 2 children, J. J. May and lady, E. Bonsfield and lady, Miss E. Bonsfield, Miss J. Bonsfield, W. E. Bonsfield, Miss Veronica, Miss Fitzsimons, Miss Lakley, Mr. Pybergen, lady and 2 children, S. A. Richards and wife, J. Edwards and lady, Major J. M. Thompson and lady, Mr. Gibbons and lady, Mrs. E. Kruger, Mr. Chambers, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. W. James, Mme. Lewenberg, Mme. Berard, E. P. Thomas, Mr. Bartey, J. J. Hug, K. Powell, J. McCosker, T. McMullen, Mr. Merrager, G. Laroche, R. Zachary, Mr. Carey, Mr. Buchanan, W. W. Corbett, C. H. Garden, Mr. Baker, Mr. Shields, Capt. Dawson, W. L. Raymond, Mr. Raymond, F. Glover, Prof. G. Sheppard, Mr. Sheppard, F. Sevin, [illegible] Spencer, J. T. Harris, lady and 2 children, J. McNeilly, Dr. J. West and son.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—C. R. Sprengberger, Mrs. E. Kent and daughter, Mrs. Braugh and sister, Geo. D. McClellan, J. C. Denis. The following passengers were taken off the steamship George Cromwell at Key West by steamship Gen. Grant—Miss E. Haraden, Miss Butler, Mrs. A. Pray, 3 children and servant, Wm. Henderson, G. G. Burns, Ed. McDevitt, J. A. Langhurst, Wm. Esmond, Mrs. Paguire, Mrs. Ouster and servant, J. Saniat, Mrs. Bois, 2 children and servant, Mrs. McClellan and child, Wm. E. Read, Miss S. Houston, F. S. Nicholson, G. R. Grow and wife, John T. Hardy, W. E. Carlisle, Miss Stilwell, Masters C. Denis and H. Denis, H. Conamagre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 42	Sun sets	6 06	Moon rises	8 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 42	Gov. Island	10 31	Hell Gate	11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Chesapeake, Colby, Portland, J. F. Ames.
Ship Fredk. Gustav. (Pruss.,) Deuse, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Murichs, Bremen via Philadelphia, Fred. Schwoon.
Brig Omea, (Br.,) Commean, Norfolk, Va., Morrison & Phillips.
Schooners Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Elbe, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mayrover, Hughes, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Sept. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 7th inst., lat. 51 20, lon. 16 24, passed ship Lancaster, bound W. 14th, lat. 43 6, lon. 50 30, bark Blair Athol and ship Thomas Harwood, both bound W. 16th, off Fire Island, passed bark Hardy, bound E.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson. 11th inst., the Chief Engineer died of consumption.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Peoples' Mail Steamship Co. Had strong head winds from Hatteras.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, C. B., Sept. 10, with coal to Parmele Bros.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powers, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Josie Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Grand Turk 18 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Aug. 2, on the outward passage, lat. 36 10, lon. 72 10, had a hurricane from W., which blew the lower fore and maintopsails from the gaskets, and hove the vessel on her beam ends.

Bark Bertha, (of Liverpool,) Reid, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray. 14th inst., in a heavy blow from N. E., carried away the maintopsail-yard. Aug. 6, la. 30, lon. 65, spoke Norw. brig Terpsicore, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Bark Pleiades, Wells, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Fannie Cordon, (of P. E. I.,) Gordon, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Sept. 13, 60 miles S. E. by E. of Gayhead, fell in with ship Kearsarge, Hollewell, from New-Orleans for Boston, on fire; towed her into Newport, R. I., where she was scuttled.

Brig Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Gaw, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Forest, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber.

Schr. Foam, O'Rourke, Montego Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood and copper to Henry, De Cordova & Co.

Schr. James Young, Wilson, Lingan 8 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Norah, Locke, Bridgeport, C. B., 8 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. G. P. Somers, Pray, Catais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary C. Terbell, Handy, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Studley, Boston.
Schr. Alethea, Derickson, Providence.
Schr. Fred Smith, Smith, Bangor.
Schr. Clinton, Holmes, Providence.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Brave, Crosby, Newport.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 16—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Key West, from New-York; Glaucus, do.; bark Wm. Van Name, New-Orleans; brig Jennie Clark, Havana.

Also arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans, and George Appold, from Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 16—Arr. bark Palmyra, from Liverpool; schr. Mollie, Cadiz.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 16—Arr. bark Falcon, Capt. Dougherty, from Atlantic Ocean, with 250 bbls. whale oil. She has also 40 bbls. whale oil on freight.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16—Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship E. C. Knight, from Washington, D. C., is consigned to Messrs. Smith & Brown.

The schr. D. W. Clark, from St. John, N. B., is consigned to Heney & Bell.

COLLISION.—The Br. bark Star of Devon, lying at anchor in the East River, was run into by the schr. Sunlote, of Boston, and carried away the bark's bowsprit. The schr. did not receive much damage.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHTHOUSE AT HOOPER'S STRAITS.—Official information is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Hooper's Straits, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 14th of September, 1867.

The lighthouse stands on the shoal, in six and a half feet water, mean tide: distant about 200 yards S. E. from the light-vessel, and with deep water within 150 yards of it.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the 5th order, and can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles. By order.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, C. B., Sept. 10, barks Staffa, Brookman, arr. 2d; Helen, Collin, 6th; Fenwick, from New-York, 8th; Mary, for do.; Lavinia, Davis, Boston; brigs John Sanderson, from New-York, arr. 7th; Lena, Fox, for do.; Josephine, Forbes, do.; Bessie Howard, do.; Theresa, Corbett, for Portland; Village Belle, Morrison, for New-York.

Sld. Sept. 3, bark C. S. Rogers, Ballard, for New-York; 6th, brig Kalamo, Morris, Boston; 6th, brig Catharine, Le Blanc, do.; schr. Amelia, Richards, do.; 7th, bark Champion, Martelle, New-York; schr. Hattie B. Bender, Portland.

At Grand Turk, Sept. 1, brig P. C. Tinker, from Newport, R. I., loading.

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE AT IRVING HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1867.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, INCLUDING ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

The following eminent artists will appear:

Mrs. SOPHIA MOZART,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. H. C. DIBBLE, Conductor.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

All who desire tickets should order at once.

Tickets $1 each; five for $4 50; ten for $9; twenty for $17 50.

A list of gifts will be published in *Kelley's Weekly,* and sent to all ticket-holders.

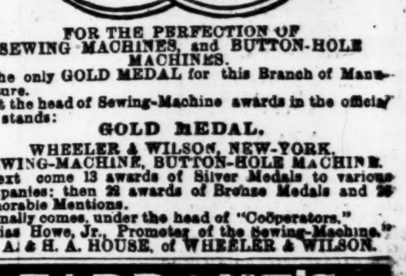
All tickets sold for Kelley's North American Gift Concert, at Wabash-avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and Cooper Institute, New-York, are good for this Concert.

Address A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY, AWARDED, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

A GOLD



MEDAL,

FOR THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES, and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

At the head of Sewing-Machine awards in the official list stands:

GOLD MEDAL.

WHEELER & WILSON, NEW-YORK, SEWING-MACHINE, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Next come 13 awards of Silver Medals to various companies; then 22 awards of Bronze Medals and 36 Honorable Mentions.

Finally comes, under the head of "Coöperators," "Elias Howe, Jr., Promoter of the Sewing-Machine."

J. A. & H. A. HOUSE, of WHEELER & WILSON.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 75, Sept. 16, 1867.

62, 83, 65, 16, 72, 49, 11, 25, 47, 24, 36, 55.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 76, Sept. 16, 1867.

18, 49, 26, 21, 57, 17, 23, 32, 28, 7, 56, 62, 38, 20, 48.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 266, Sept. 16, 1867.

24, 10, 71, 52, 13, 5, 46, 44, 66, 14, 34, 56.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 267, Sept. 16, 1867.

56, 61, 65, 78, 12, 3, 74, 36, 28, 68, 23, 2, 15, 66, 50.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $28,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 135 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, [illegible]